

MASON'S
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Manager: —RALPH A. COOPER, M.A.O.A.
Registered Optician by Canadian
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(Personal Attention).

No. 21,924 號肆廿百玖千壹萬式第 日柒初月玖辰戊 HONG KONG. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1928. 伍拜禮 日玖拾月拾年八廿百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

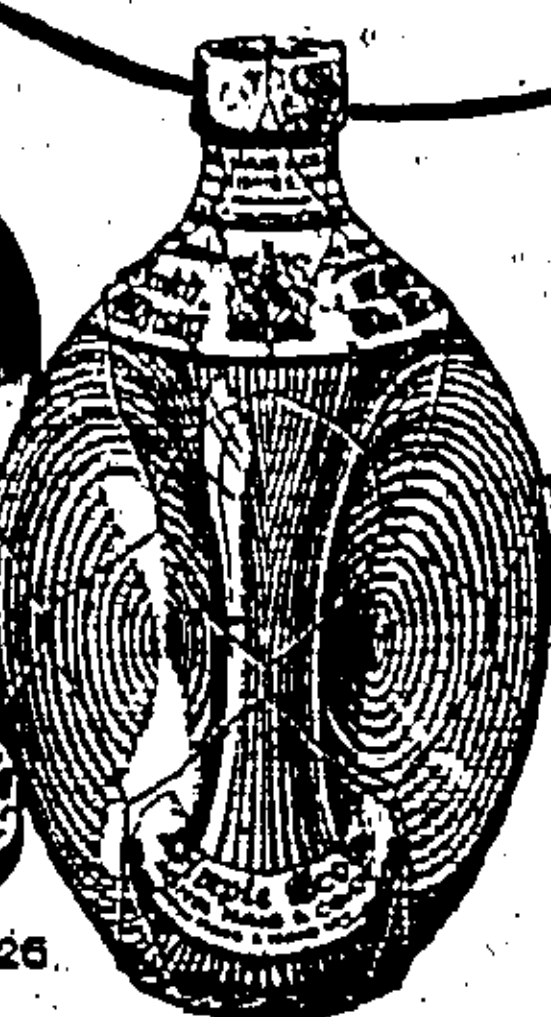
TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

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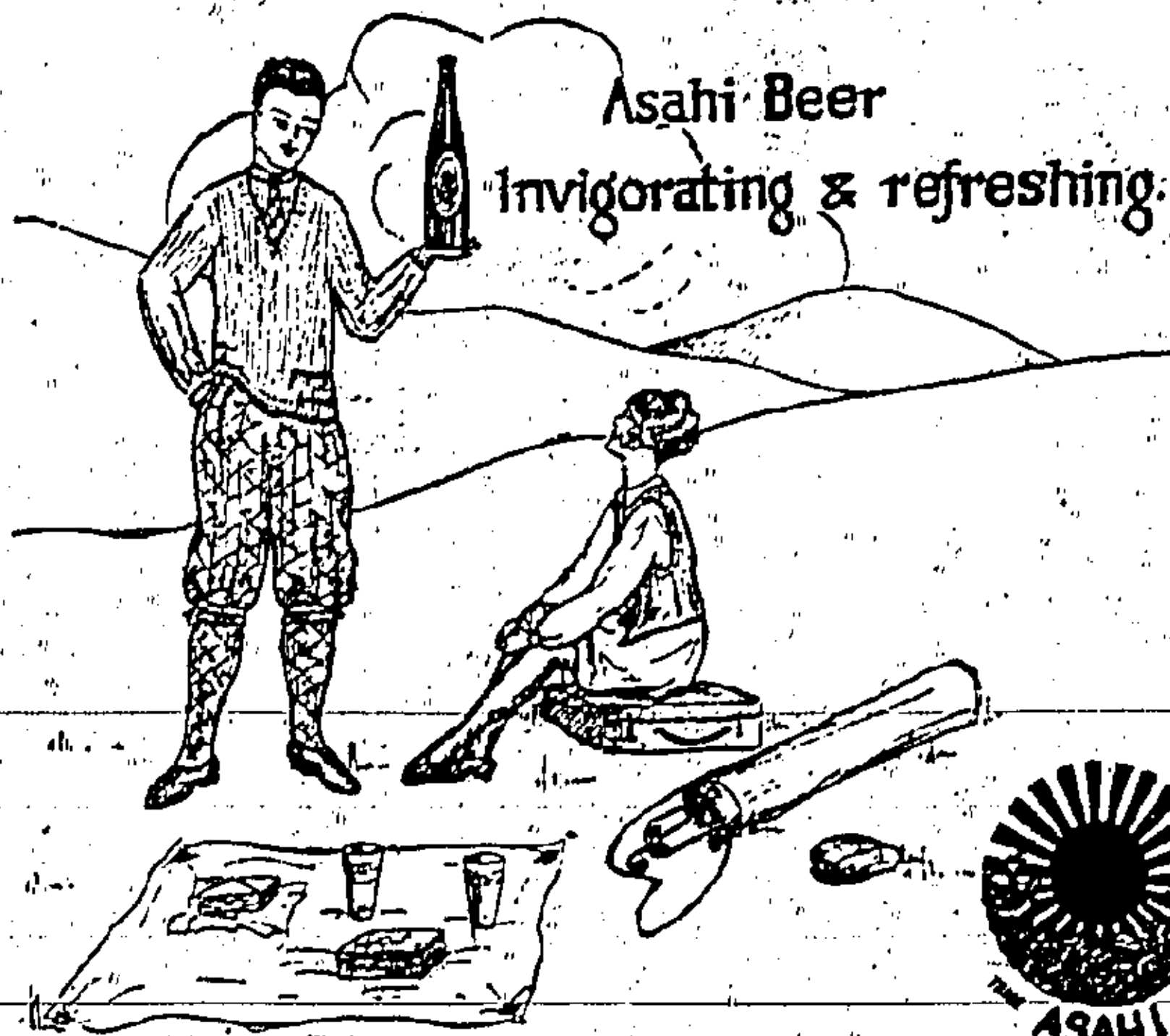


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HONG KONG.

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.F.C.,
COMMANDANT.)

No. 352.

1.—Sergeants' Mess Meeting.
There will be a Sergeants' Mess Meeting on Monday, October 22nd, at 6 p.m. All members are expected to attend.

2.—Musketry.

The Battery will fire Part II. Table "T" at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, October 21st, 1928.

Range Officer: Lieut. C. P. Anderson, M.C.
Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Musketry Order, i.e., rifle, belt, bayonet and bandoliers. Uniform or multi optional.
Arms will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, October 19th, between 9 a.m. and noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, October 20th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

3.—Corps Band.

There will be a full Band Practice on Tuesday, October 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. in the Miniature Range.

4.—The Battery.

Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.25 p.m. on Friday, October 19th, and on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1928. Lay's Class on No. 1 Gun; Gun Drill on No. 2 Gun. Signallers under Sergt. J. M. Jack.

Musketry Part II. The attention of all ranks is drawn to this Corps Order Para 2 regarding Part II, to be fired by the Battery on Sunday, October 21st, 1928, at Stonecutters. Range Officer: Lieut. C. P. Anderson, M.C.

This is the last opportunity for all ranks of The Battery who have not fired Part II, to attend.

5.—Engineer Company.

Shoot at the Peak Range at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, October 21st, 1928. Dress: Multi.

Range Officers: Capt. F. Syme Thomson and 2/Lieut. M. A. Johnson, M.M.

The Company will parade at Queen's Statue Pier at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 23rd, to proceed to Lyemun for D.E.L. instruction.

Dress: Uniform, helmets, tunics, slacks, black boots, belt and haversack. It will be necessary to take rations.

6.—Corps Signals.

Parade for Signal Instruction on Monday, October 22nd, and Thursday, October 25th, 1928, at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Multi.

Musketry Part II. All ranks are reminded that Part II. Musketry will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, October 28th. This is the last day allotted to Corps Signals. Range Officer: 2/Lieut. R. D. Read.

7.—Armoured Car Company.

CAR SECTION.

Fridays, October 19th and 25th, 1928. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for run around the Island in the Armoured Car.

Monday, October 22nd. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Multi.

MOTOR CYCLE SECTION.

Friday, October 19th, 1928. Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. sharp and proceed to Kennedy Road Range for Machine Gun firing practice. Dress: Multi.

Camp. All ranks should arrange to attend the 2nd and 4th camps, November 23rd to 25th and December 7th to 9th.

Motor Cycles should be overhauled in order to ensure efficiency in all road exercises.

8.—Machine Gun Company.

The Company will parade as strong as possible at 5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters on Tuesday, October 23rd.

Dress: Multi, detailed as hereunder.

Instructor's Class under Capt. E. J. R. Mitchell.

Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons: Machine Gun Training under Sub-section Commanders.

Recruits: Will proceed to Kennedy Road Range by Ford Truck under Sergt. V. C. Branson, M.C.

9.—Scottish Company.

Thursday, October 25th, 1928. Platoons will parade at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Multi, as follows:

Nos. 5 and 7 Platoons at Corps Headquarters.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock.

Pipes and Drums: Pipe Band will parade at Corps Headquarters for practice on Wednesday, October 24th, at 6 p.m.

Handwritten Lists of guests should be sent in to Corp. T. P. Sanderson as early as possible, vide notice already circulated.

10.—Portuguese Company.

RECRUITS.

All recruits who have not yet fired Part I. Musketry will parade at Corps Headquarters on Friday, October 26th, at 5.30 p.m. for Musketry Instruction.

LEWIS GUN.

All Lewis Gun Sections will parade at Corps Headquarters on Friday, October 26th, at 5.30 p.m. for Lewis Gun Training.

The Company other than Recruits and Lewis Gun Sections will parade at Corps Headquarters on Friday, October 26th, at 5.30 p.m. It is most essential that all N.C.O.'s should attend.

11.—Reserve Company.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 24th, 1928, for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Multi.

12.—Strength.

The following recruits are taken on the strength and posted as under:

No. 1403 Signaller J. Barnes, Corps Signals, from October 11th, 1928.

No. 1404 Bandsman P. N. Fuentes, Corps Band, from October 12th, 1928.

No. 1405 Pte. M. P. Olesen, M.C. Section, from October 15th, 1928.

No. 1406 Bandsman R. Gutierrez, Corps Band, from October 16th, 1928.

13.

The following extract from South China Command Order No. 1915, dated October 5th, is published for information:

Examination for Promotion—Officer.

The undermentioned officer qualified, in the subject stated, at the examination held at Hong Kong on the 25th September, 1928:

Subject (a) (i) Lieut. M. G. Noll, H.K.V.D.C.

14.—Appointment.

No. 804 Pte. H. V. Parker, No. 1 Platoon is appointed Lce.-Corporal, as from October 16th, 1928.

15.—Struck Off The Strength.

Having left the Colony, as from October 9th, 1928:—

No. 1273 Gnr. O. J. Shannon, The Battery.

Having completed three years' service and claimed their discharge:—

No. 249 Lce.-Corpl. S. Hope, No. 5 Platoon, as from September 17th, 1928.

No. 930 Pte. M. P. Lo, Car Section, as from September 16th, 1928.

16.—Marksmen.

The undermentioned have qualified as marksmen and are entitled to wear the badge for one year:—

No. 1235 L.-Cpl. J. K. Shaw, Reserve Co. 93

No. 19 Pte. C. E. Frith, Reserve Co. 82

No. 85 Pte. G. R. Sayer, Reserve Co. 91

R. A. Wolz Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, October 19th, 1928.

NOTICES.

1.—Billiards.

The final of the Soldiers' Club Tournament between the R.E. and R.C. of Sigs. and the Portuguese Co., H.K.V.D.C., will be played at the Soldiers' Club on Monday and Tuesday, October 22nd and 23rd, 1928, commencing at 6 p.m.

Prizes will be presented immediately after the last game on October 23rd.

Dress for Volunteer Team: Black boots, slacks, tunic, khaki shirt, belt and cap. Others optional.

2.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club will meet at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, November 4th, at Peak Range to compete for the Platoon Cup, Part II, conditions.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE)

Requy, Oct. 17th.

Paris	134.30
New York	48.51/32
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	23.20
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	92.55
Berlin	20.37
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	18.19
Vienna	34.50 1/2
Prague	18.32
Helsingfors	19.22
Madrid	30.02 1/2
Lisbon	107 1/2
Athens	37 1/2
Bucharest	80 1/2
Rio	5.29/32
Buenos Aires	47.5/16
Bombay	1/6.1/32
Yokohama	1/10.23/32
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	22.11/16
Silver (spot)	20.13/16
Silver (forward)	20.13/16



at any
time in
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

KEATING'S

FINDLATER'S OLD TOM GIN

Doubly rectified—22 u.p.



A Findlater "Old Tom"
is the best Aperitif.

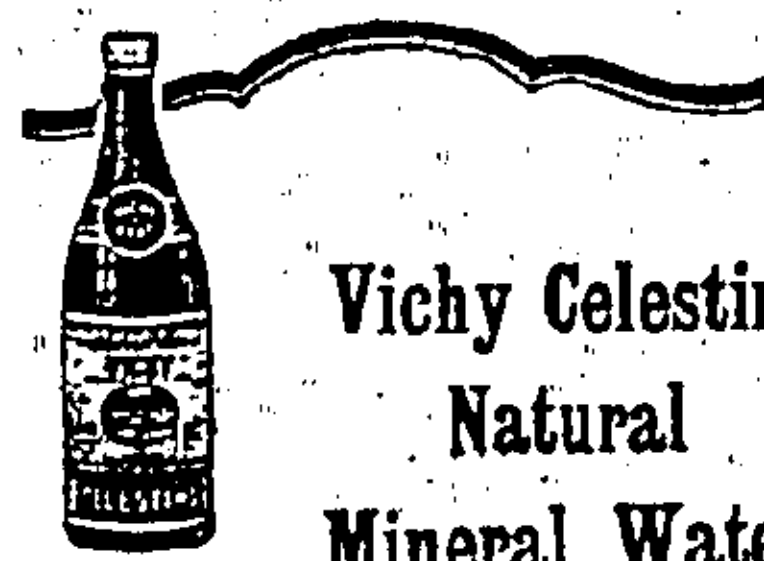
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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 18th, 1928.	
R.K. Banks	1,225 buy, 1,235 sel.
Do.	London 2,104 nom.
Chartered Banks	223 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & S.	234 nom.
Do.	0.214 nom.
P. & O. Banks	221 nom.
East Asia Banks	274 buy.
Canton Insurance	260 nom.
Union Insurance	239 sel.
North China Ins.	110 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	150 nom.
China Underwriters	21 buy.
China Fire Insurance	280 sel.
Donghai Fire Ins.	234 nom.
Donghai Ins.	234 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	220 nom.
H.K. Tugs	120 sel.
Indo-China (Pref.)	204 buy, 42 sel.
Do. (Def.)	212 buy.
Shell Transport	118 nom.
Waterboats	223 buy.
Benguet	221 buy.
Kailan Mining Adm.	27 buy.
Langkate (combined)	212 nom.
Do. (single)	212 nom.
S'hai Explorations	283 buy.
Shanghai Loans	213 buy.
Banhs	24 nom.
Trunk Mines	178 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	138 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	237 nom.
China Provident	250 sel.
Hongkong	215 nom.
New Engineering	212 buy.
Shanghai Docks	105 buy.
Raw Cottons	21.10 sel.
Oriental Cottons	21.20 buy, 21 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	21.62 nom.
Do. (new)	21.35 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	20 buy, 21 sel.
H.K. Lands	207 nom.
Shanghai Lands	212 buy.
Humphreys Estates	215.36 buy.
H.K. Realities	21 nom.
H.K. Tramways	223 sel. & sa.
Peak Tram (old)	213 buy.
Do. (new)	2130 buy.
Star Ferry	207 buy.
China Lights (old)	213 buy.
Do. (new)	213.20 buy.
Do. (1928 Issue)	213.20 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	253.40 buy.
Do. (new)	253 nom.
Macao Electric	213 buy.
Telephone	213 sel. & rights
Do. rights	213.20 buy.
China Buses	21.11 buy.
Singapore Tractions	12 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	21.18 buy, 19 sel.
China Sugars	21 nom.
Malayan Sugars	219 buy.
Ositon Ice	21 nom.
(Continued on next column).	



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Natural
Mineral Water

from the famous Celestins
spring, is a very pleasant
corrective for gastric
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It gives zest to the appetite
and helps one to enjoy the
pleasures of the table.

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"The Poet of the Piano."

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A NEW COMEDY TEAM!



ADAM AND EVIL

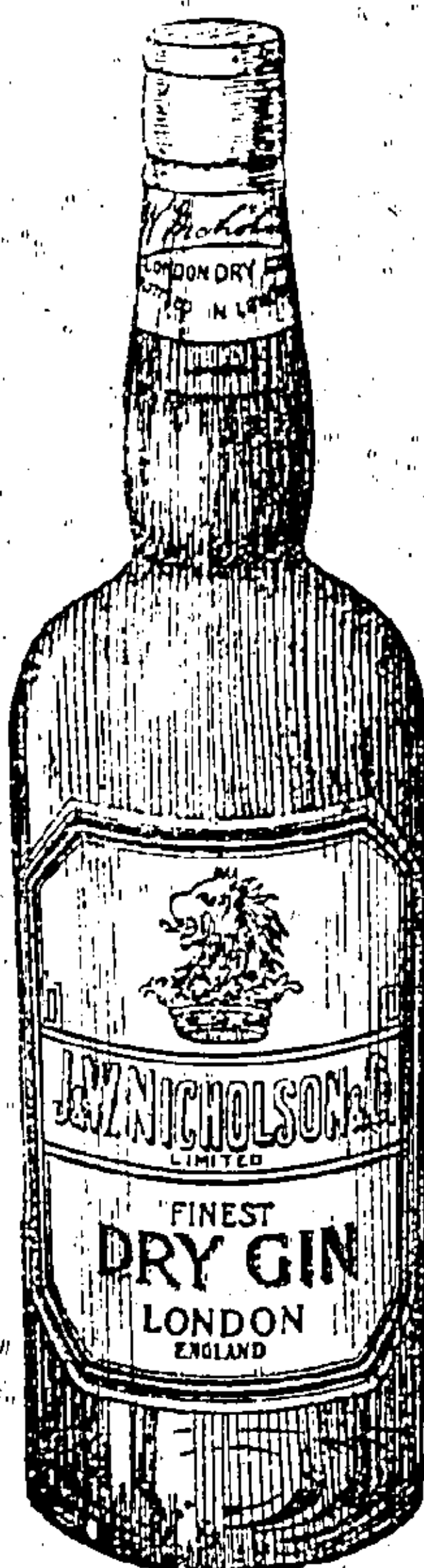
—a riot of marital mix-ups!

LEW CODY
AILEEN PRINGLE
ROBERT Z. LEONARD production
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

Original screen play by F. Harph and Florence E. Brown. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard.

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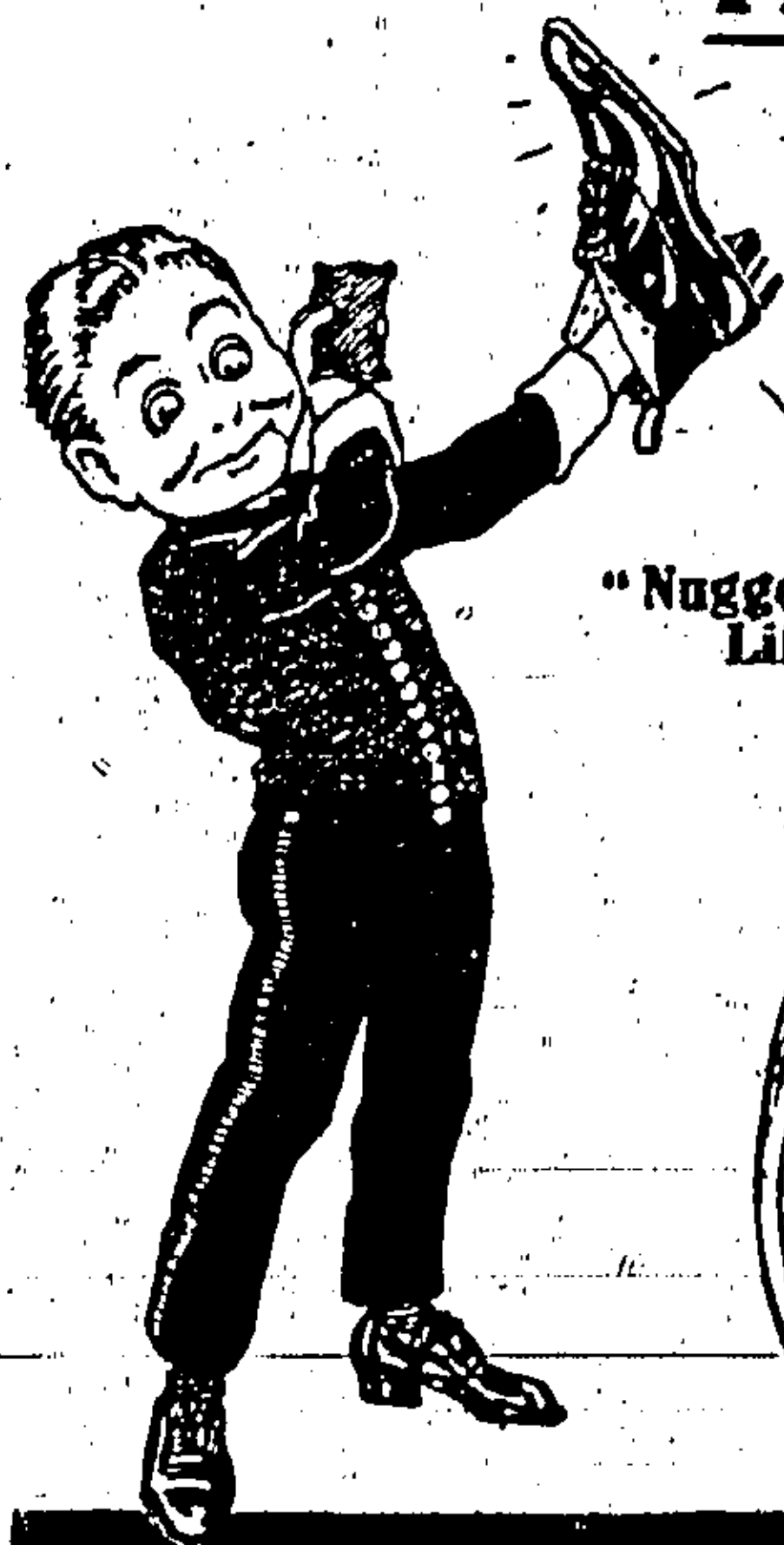


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HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Information about higher education and research in the United States is available in great, to the uninitiated, indeed, in embarrassing abundance. Besides the "catalogs" and reports of a thousand colleges, and professional schools, there are the excellent statistical summaries and surveys of the Bureau of Education, a plentiful stream of articles in American periodicals, reports of investigations carried out under the direction of great educational associations and foundations such as the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and records of impressions of visitors from Europe. The conceptions current in Great Britain owe their origin largely to the last-mentioned source and, perhaps not less, to published impressions of other visitors to America, to contact with American visitors to Europe, including Rhodes scholars, and to references in popular fiction. Anyone desiring to apply to conceptions thus formed the test of a purely objective, well-authenticated, comprehensive, and up-to-date survey could not do better than study the handbook recently issued by the American Council on Education.

Method of Organisation.

This volume gives, first, an admirably lucid account of the organization of education in the United States and the character and relations of college, university, professional school, and graduate school of arts and sciences, and, secondly, particulars indicating the general character and resources of each of the 398 universities and colleges accredited by the five great standardising bodies which, in the absence of a central governmental authority, provide for the development of co-operation among these institutions and between them and the schools. These bodies have all adopted and applied standards formulated by the American Council on Education which was constituted by the leading educational associations and universities and colleges in 1918.

The American "college" stands between the British secondary school and university, offering a general education during four years and conferring a bachelor's degree. Its first two years are comparable with the last two of a European lycée or gymnasium, and its last two with the first two of the French or German university. The university comprises "a college or colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science—historically the first part of the American university to come into existence—and professional colleges or schools of Law, Medicine, Theology, etc., and, especially, a graduate school of Arts, Literature, and Science."

For admission to one of the "accredited" lists, a college has to fulfil a number of minimum requirements, among which are: an adequate staff (for example, for a college of 100 students, in a single curriculum at least eight full-time heads of departments); a moderate "teaching load," normally not more than 16 hours a week for an instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students; annual operating income, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., of at least 50,000 dollars, of which not less than 25,000 dollars should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments; a library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents. No college is accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organisation.

Men and Women Students.

Co-education prevails in the west; separate colleges for women exist particularly in New England and the Atlantic States, north and south. The organisation and influence of men and women who have been students together are extraordinarily effective in America. Their secretaries have become so numerous and energetic that since 1913 they have had their own association, which has published, in addition to reports of their conferences, a "Manual of Alumni Work." A statistical study of campaign conducted recently by sixty-eight institutions for raising funds shows that of a total sum of 150 million dollars, nearly half was obtained from alumni. Their influence has been felt not only in financial campaigns but also in matters of educational policy, and they show an increasing willingness to co-operate with employment bureaux and appointment offices.

The resources of higher education in America have expanded rapidly since the War. The latest statistics of the Bureau of Education show that between 1920 and 1926 the total annual receipts of colleges, universities, and professional schools (numbering 975 in 1926) increased from 240 to 490 million dollars, the money value of their buildings and equipment in almost equal proportion, and the number of professors and instructors from 42,882 to 52,224. (Continued on next column)

TELEVISION BY GRAMOPHONE.

ONE NEEDLE FOR SOUND; ANOTHER FOR PICTURE.

A gramophone with two needles—one for the ordinary reproduction of sound and the other giving the "living" picture of the people performing—has been invented by Mr. Baird by an extension of his television system.

A special record was made by a British gramophone company for the experiments. A television picture is thrown on a small glass screen attached to the portable gramophone, and on this can be thrown the image of the person while singing the song, or the scene as the time that the record was made.

One who was present at such an experiment told a Press representative that the television scene was clear and that the performers could be easily recognised. It is claimed that the invention will prove a great additional attraction to the ordinary gramophone record.

The television picture is thus "boxed" in the record and sight waves are sent out to synchronise with the sound waves.

Post Office Interest.

A special television experiment was also carried out before two representatives of the General Post Office. Mr. Baird sent the image of Mr. S. A. Mosley, director of the Television Press, which publishes the organ of the Television Society, from his office to a club, where it was reproduced with success.

This experiment may have bearing on a possible agreement with the B.B.C. to broadcast the television system.

An official of the B.B.C. stated that officially the B.B.C. had not witnessed an experiment, but that as soon as a television system appeared to them commercially possible they would most certainly be willing to adopt it.

On the other hand, it is possible for the General Post Office to grant a special licence to Mr. Baird to broadcast, but up to now it is understood that Mr. Baird has only an experimental licence to do so.

Mr. Baird is confident that he will be able to broadcast the Cup Final by television next year.

So great, however, has been the simultaneous expansion of the demand for admission to these institutions that their resources have been overtaxed and they have been driven to adopt protective measures against the danger of being swamped by excessive numbers. They have imposed new and stricter conditions of admission, designed to ensure the selection of those best qualified to carry their studies to a successful issue, and there has been much discussion of fundamental questions as to the aims and purposes of higher education and what are the types of student best fitted, from the point of view of the interests of the community, for admission to its benefits.

Qualifications Of Students.

The overcrowding with which the colleges have been afflicted has not been without compensating benefits. Whereas formerly colleges competed injuriously one with another for students, and there was excessive emphasis on externals—buildings and equipment—they are now in a position to insist on high standards of qualification for admission, and emphasis quality rather than mere numbers. In some States the State university is required to accept any applicant for admission who has obtained a leaving certificate from the principal of any accredited high school. In more cases, however, the college requires the completion of specified work in English (3 units), foreign language (2), mathematics (2), history (1), science (1), and many admit only those students who ranked in the first seventh or first quarter of their class at the close of their school course.

Nor is this new emphasis on the quality of the student confined to the testing of his fitness for admission. The responsibility of the college for developing the individual student is increasingly recognised and elaborate records are prepared both at entrance and afterwards for use by professors and future employers.

In 1927 the American Council on Education received a grant of 20,000 dollars a year for the development of "personnel procedure"—a term signifying the various efforts by which it is sought to bring the college into closer individual touch with its students. Many of these efforts are directed towards placing the student in some appropriate employment. With the development of personnel procedure, says Dr. Robertson, "including greater attention to the analysis of individual abilities and achievements, there has come a desire to have useful occupation in information."

When the world's work has been analysed and for skill and qualities required, for particular jobs have been specified, the schools and colleges can shape their curricula and methods of instruction to attain more quickly and effectively the objectives of education as they pertain to vocations. This passage is significant of the trend of much of recent American research in the field of higher education. Attention is focused more on brains and service, and less on bricks and mortar.

SILVER SCREEN.

HERR LANG'S WORK IN "THE SPY."

It was quite a remarkable sight to see the struggling crowds outside, and inside the foyer of the Marble Arch Pavilion, London, fighting for admission to Herr Fritz Lang's new picture, "The Spy," when it was running there. There are thousands and thousands of film-goers in London and in every large city who keep themselves fully informed about the work of the exceptional directors who, can almost always be relied upon to make a film which is at least striking.

Sharpness And Force.

Herr Fritz Lang, who made "The Spy," has assumed really significant proportions with the film public. For one thing, several of his pictures established the reputation of the better German films in England and in America. "Destiny," "Sunrun," "Dr. Mabuse," and "Nibelungen" were his. More recently the sharpness and force of "Metropolis" arrested everyone's attention if it did not please everyone.

We know now that we can rely on him to give us more than once in each of his films two or three incidents so vividly and so tensely constructed that we shall remember them when we have forgotten almost everything else we saw on the screen during the same period.

Freedom From Convention.

He has one great handicap: he constantly sets out to make pictures from a rambling, diffuse, and even weak story. The plot of "The Spy" would disgrace any writer of thrillers. Yet Herr Lang with his genius of a cameraman, Herr Wagner does nevertheless tell us some parts of his story so brilliantly that even the hypercritical derive precious moments of real excitement and enjoyment from it.

The opening of "The Spy," for instance, is a dazzling demonstration of how the screen can to-day claim its freedom from the conventions of literature or the stage.

The first scene shows only two rubber-gloved hands opening the combination of a safe. Brief glimpses follow of a wireless mast with purely arbitrary rings of light flooding from its apex; of a police motor-cyclist speeding; of officials thumping tables, telephoning in agitation; of minor officials searching among documents.

From these pictures the audience can fully derive the whole pleasure of recognition: it thrills not only to learn, but to feel that its own eyes have helped it discern that a startling robbery of State papers has taken place.

Lesson For British Producers.

The old-fashioned method would have been to show us the whole room whence the papers were taken, the thief's entrance, all his actions. But the cinema has partially learnt one lesson: that frequently the art of the film lies in concealing action, or merely in suggesting it, that is to say, in appealing direct to the imagination through the eye.

It is a lesson which some of our English film makers have to digest; too many of them, for no reason, are still showing us whole dreary looking rooms, as the stage does. They kill our interest in what is going on by showing us too much.

Scene That Grips.

Let our directors, scenario writers, cameramen, and heads of companies consider one scene in "Forgotten Faces," an American picture whose excellence consists in a blend of the speed of the true American picture of the past and the subtlety and insistence on purely pictorial and non-theatrical terms of the best German pictures.

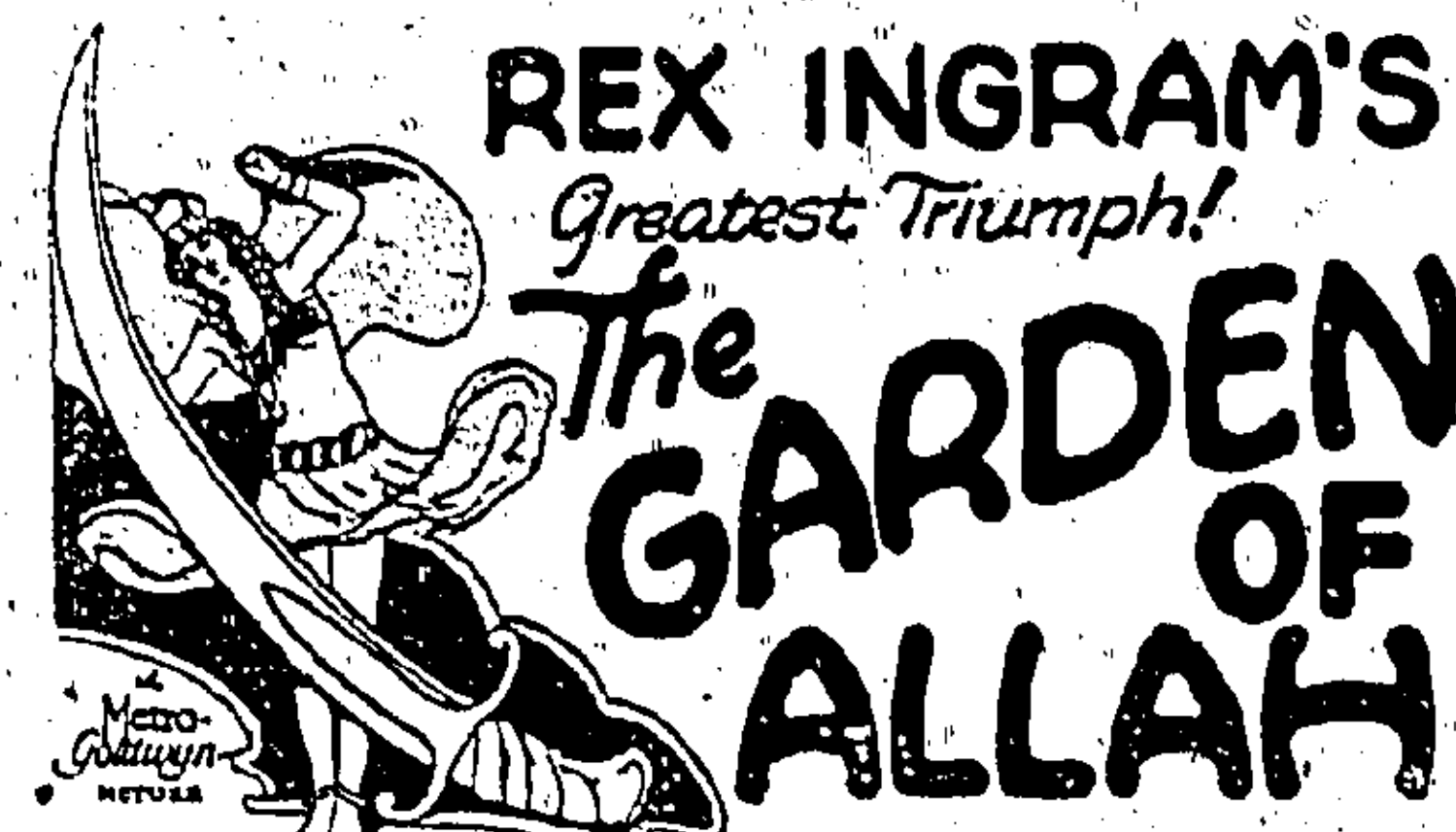
The scene shows "Heliotrope Harry's" flat—his wife is vamping a mingy little sweetheart of hers. Only that part of the flat, only that section of the room which is and will be essential to the action is shown on the screen; the end of a piano to the right, a door to the left, and behind a glimpse through to a room where there is a child in its cot.

Almost any English director would have shown us the entire, boring room first—not merely diffusing our interest in the characters but incidentally wasting an enormous amount of money in building unnecessary sets.

The results of the smoking competitions at the Tobacco Trade Exhibition in Manchester are described as disappointing. This is an age of hustle, and the speed microbe must have got into the blood of the competitors, for the winner in the pipe-smoking event kept his home fire burning for only 48 minutes. As to the girls in the cigarette contest, they proved deplorably fast, finishing in about ten minutes, though the man who secured the prize achieved the creditable record of half an hour.

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AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
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EFFECT OF THE NEW "TALKIES."

"Many thousands of musicians may be thrown out of work in England during the next two or three years owing to the coming invasion of 'talkies' and 'soundies' films which carry their own musical accompaniment. Cinema theatres have brought more than 3,000 orchestras into existence in Britain, and the number of persons to whom cinema music brings a livelihood, directly or indirectly, cannot be less than 30,000.

A proportion, say, one-third, of this total is likely to be retained for the purpose of supplementing "tinned" music, or deputising for it when it goes wrong, but the livelihood of the other two-thirds is seriously threatened, and the threat will probably be extended to every form of music played in public, because the tinned article can be projected in any place which is wired for that purpose.

Films, gramophone records, stage plays, band performances, orchestral, instrumental, singing, and variety items, all are within the scope of the new invention. It is estimated that in America 50,000 musicians may shortly be thrown out of work, despite the strength of their union, and that the entertainment industry will save £1,000,000 a year by the economy thus effected.

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POWER FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH.

NEW ERA OF BOLDNESS.

Volcanic power-stations in Italy and California, using steam from natural vents in the earth, have attracted attention. But these are "timid efforts," we are told by John L. Hodgson, writing in *Cahiers de l'Etoile* (Paris). When we are bolder, we shall not be content with using the heat and energy that nature has allowed to escape from the depths of mother earth. We shall boldly go after them; and then, he predicts, will come a "new era" whose beginnings, as noted above, are now visible, but almost unnoticed. As he puts it:—

"Below the earth's surface are everywhere burning-hot rocks. We find them when in mining or tunnelling we meet with a temperature that rises higher the deeper we go. Rigorous reasoning based on these observations shows us that in most cases if we dig into the earth to a depth of eight thousand metres (about 25,000 feet) we shall reach a temperature of 200 degrees Centigrade, and that if we go on to 50,000 metres we shall find one of 800 degrees. In certain regions, as in Yellowstone Park, in the volcanic district of Larderelle, in Tuscany, and even in Bath, England, there are higher temperatures still. The heat of the rocks comparatively near the earth's surface does not come from the primitive molten matter of which it is supposed that the earth was formed. It is due to the slow disintegration of the innumerable atoms of radium that these surface rocks contain.

"The radiation of heat that we observe is not a sign that the earth is cooling. All the evidence that we now possess tends, on the contrary, to prove that the earth is becoming warmer year by year.

"If we could cool off by 550 degrees a mass of rock of one cubic kilometre (about a cubic mile) the heat obtained would equal that obtained by burning 50 million tons of coal—a quantity sufficient to supply for a year all the power plants in the United States.

"The heat stored up within the earth is 30 millions of times greater than that obtainable from all the coal still in the earth.

"Sooner or later the time will come when engineers will have seriously to ask this question: 'To what extent can this heat-reserve be utilized?' And this time is nearer than we think.

"Already there are many who think that coal is a precious source of chemical substances that only a primitive industrial civilization would allow itself to destroy by burning it up. Coal gives us coke, gas, tar, dyes, oils, explosives and fertilizers.

"Coke, to mention only one of these substances, is of vital necessity in metallurgy for the manufacture of steel.

"During the next twenty years the world is threatened with a lack of young, flexible wood, which will require the use of inoxidizable steel in many cases where wood is now employed. And this or that vast project of construction, involving the use of steel, upon which the engineers may now embark, will increase the value of coke and at the same time the necessity of recourse to sources of heat and energy other than coal.

"The problem that must be solved in order to utilize the earth's heat may be stated very simply. The heat that escapes into space by radiation is not worth the trouble of being captured. Even if it could be utilized with the same economy as that of our modern central stations, we should not get more than 16 horse-power per square kilometre (about a square mile) of surface. A good windmill on top of every hill would produce as good a result.

"The problem is then to penetrate beneath the earth's surface to the high-temperature rock-layers, and extract their heat by circulating air or water among them. Calculation shows that such 'heat wells,' sunk several kilometres apart, and supplying each from 5,000 to 10,000 horse-power, could keep on functioning at full blast for thousands of years.

"Two methods could be employed. The first would consist in penetrating to a depth of 25,000 feet or more. The machines for drilling and removing the debris would be operated by workmen who would have to stand a high temperature. This would be only an extension of conditions in metal mines, where depths of thousands of feet have already been reached. The second would be a bold attempt to reach a depth of about twenty miles by means of drills operated entirely from the surface.

"Works of the former category could follow in part veins of zinc, tin, lead, gold or silver. The workmen would wear heat-proof clothing, and would be supplied with a fresh, dry atmosphere produced by evaporating liquid air.

(Continued on next Column).

THE CAUSE OF WORD- BLINDNESS.

A NEW THEORY.

The condition known as word-blindness, a more or less complete inability to learn to read and to spell, comes occasionally under the notice of physicians, particularly those engaged in school service. The original idea that it was a form of feeble-mindedness has been abandoned in favour of the suggestion that it is due to defective development of a small area in the temporal lobe of the brain. Dr. Samuel T. Orton, of Ohio, who has made many studies of speech defects, throws out a new theory, which is thus explained and criticized in *The Lancet* (London). We read:—

"He made a special survey of fifteen cases whose backwardness in reading was very marked, as compared with their progress in other subjects and their general intelligence. Their intelligence quotients ranged from 71 to 122 in spite of the special difficulty with certain tests caused by the reading disability. They all had normal vision, and could easily call up mental memories of objects and pictures. The failure was in the associative linkage between words visually presented and the corresponding concept. Now it has been found that destruction of one brain-hemisphere may cause loss of the associative function and inability to read (acquired word-blindness), while destruction of the other hemisphere does not produce this result. Visual records of only one side are used in symbolic association. Yet the inactive side is as well-developed as the other. This would leave some record in the cells of the inactive side, which would be opposite in sign and would form a mirrored pattern. May it not be, then, Dr. Orton asks, that while normally only one of these patterns is in activity, in these abnormal cases under consideration the habit of suppression of the other has not been established and hence the difficulty in differentiating between 'p' and 'q' and 'd' and 'b' was and 'saw' and the tendencies to mirror-reading and mirror-writing which he found in his cases to be characteristic of the condition? The theory is fascinating, but not quite convincing, apart from the difficulty of proving it, which is as great as in the case of the theory it is proposed to supplant. The possibility of its truth depends upon the correctness or otherwise of Dr. Orton's claim that the tendency to reversal in the direction of reading is the cardinal factor of the condition. The confusion of letters like 'p' and 'q' is one which probably few children escape at an early stage, and mirror-writing has been a well-recognized curiosity of development, usually of short duration, in many normal children, and of longer duration in some feeble-minded children. These facts may seem to support Dr. Orton's theory that the condition is a physiological variant, but mirror-writing does not appear to have been a factor in some recorded cases of word-blindness. His estimate that 2 per cent. of school-children are affected confirms the suspicion that he includes cases that do not even approximate to word-blindness, which has in England been estimated to occur in 1 out of 5,000 children. The theory also fails to explain the difficulty with other letters and words, a difficulty which Dr. Orton sets aside as of slight importance. Certain new training methods based upon the theory are being carried out upon some of the children; the results of these, when they are available, should be of much interest."

"The deep borings would be made perpendicularly, like artesian wells, with a central return channel they would be drilled on the principle used for bridge caissons, namely by pulverizing the ground beneath. The liquid used for this would be somewhat heavier than the rock, to balance the pressure and float up the debris through the central conduit.

"The possibilities offered by the exploitation of the earth's heat are immense. They are as follows:—
"The obtaining of heat and energy at any point and at will.
"The decentralization of large cities and the installation of residence districts in sites of beauty, far from smoke and dust.
"The colonization of the polar regions and the irrigation of arid regions.

"Already man has attacked the problem timidly, as did those who used to obtain coal by using only those veins that appeared at the surface. The Romans built at Bath conduits to utilize the hot spring water, and these have been used ever since. At Larderelle in Italy, and in the neighbourhood of Souma, near San Francisco, the Italians and the Americans have established power-stations by making use of the steam from volcanic vents.

"These are efforts that mark the beginning of a new era."

THE STRANDING OF THE "BORNEO."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Yesterday morning a Marine Court of Inquiry was held at the Harbour Office to inquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer *Borneo*.

The Court, consisted of the following officers:—Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., (President); Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Pitcairn Jones, H.M.S. *Kent*; Captain C. Isbister, master of the *Xiangu*; Captain A. W. Hall, master of the *Telema-chus*; Captain E. V. Bishop, master of the *Chak Sang*.

Mr. Hugh Jones appeared for both Captain J. H. van den Berg and Mr. Morgan, chief officer of the *Borneo*.

Captain's Evidence.

Captain van den Berg, examined by Mr. Hugh Jones, said that the steamer left Hainan on October 1st at noon for Shanghai. Just after passing Chilang Point the vessel encountered heavy seas. The ship was going at full speed and could not be slowed down without danger, as, even at full power, she was falling off from a point to a point and a half. The wind was from N. to N.E.

Witness could not see Breaker Point owing to the thick sandstorms blowing off shore, while the sea was increasing.

The margin plank on the fore-castle head was started, and the tarpaulin on No. 1 hatch was ripped away. "To-heave to would have endangered the ship," said witness. A course was steered for Haimun Bay, the nearest safe anchorage, the course being altered half a point at a time to prevent damage.

The west point of Haimun Peninsula was sighted bearing North, and was steered for.

The lead was kept going, giving soundings of 5 and 6 fathoms. The anchor was let go in 4½ fathoms with 5 shackles out and engine rung off.

Orders were then given to the engineer that the ship would probably get under way at six o'clock next morning, if the weather had abated.

Shortly afterward the Chief Officer (Mr. Morgan) informed witness that the ship had bumped. Witness had not felt the bump himself, and at first could not believe it. However, he went to the upper bridge with the Chief Officer, and verified the compass bearings, which proved to be as before. The Second Officer was ordered to take soundings round the vessel, while the Chief Officer went below to examine the bilges. In the meantime the Chief Engineer reported that the ballast tank was making water, and on examination it was found that there were three feet of water in the tunnel. The bilges were tight.

Put into Hong Kong.

Witness decided to proceed to Swatow, and left Haimun Bay at 3.25 a.m. After a tedious passage and keeping close to land they arrived off Bell Island at 6.45 p.m. Witness expected a pilot to come aboard but none came, and after a short stop, they decided to put into Hong Kong, where they arrived at 2.45 a.m. on October 4th. The cargo was unloaded and the vessel put into dock for repairs. The damage sustained was on the port side only, with two keel plates turned up for the length of a few inches and an A plate also buckled. The cost of repairs was \$7,500.

The President of the Court drew the attention of witness to page 18 of the China Coast Pilot to the effect that Haimun Bay was not given as a safe anchorage.

Witness replied that on various previous occasions, on other ships of which he was not in command, he had anchored in Haimun Bay. In reply to Mr. Jones, witness said that there was no other anchorage available under the circumstances.

Captain van den Berg also replied to other questions by members of the Court on the comparatively shallow soundings in view of the swell which was running, witness expressed the opinion that the vessel was in perfectly safe anchorage under the prevailing conditions. The sea was running from the north-west and the swell was smothering in an easterly direction. He had used the same spot before, and could not possibly improve on the bearings, which were at dead right angles. Witness produced his chart, which was a 1928 edition, corrected to date.

This concluded the evidence and the Court adjourned until 10 a.m. this morning to consider its findings.

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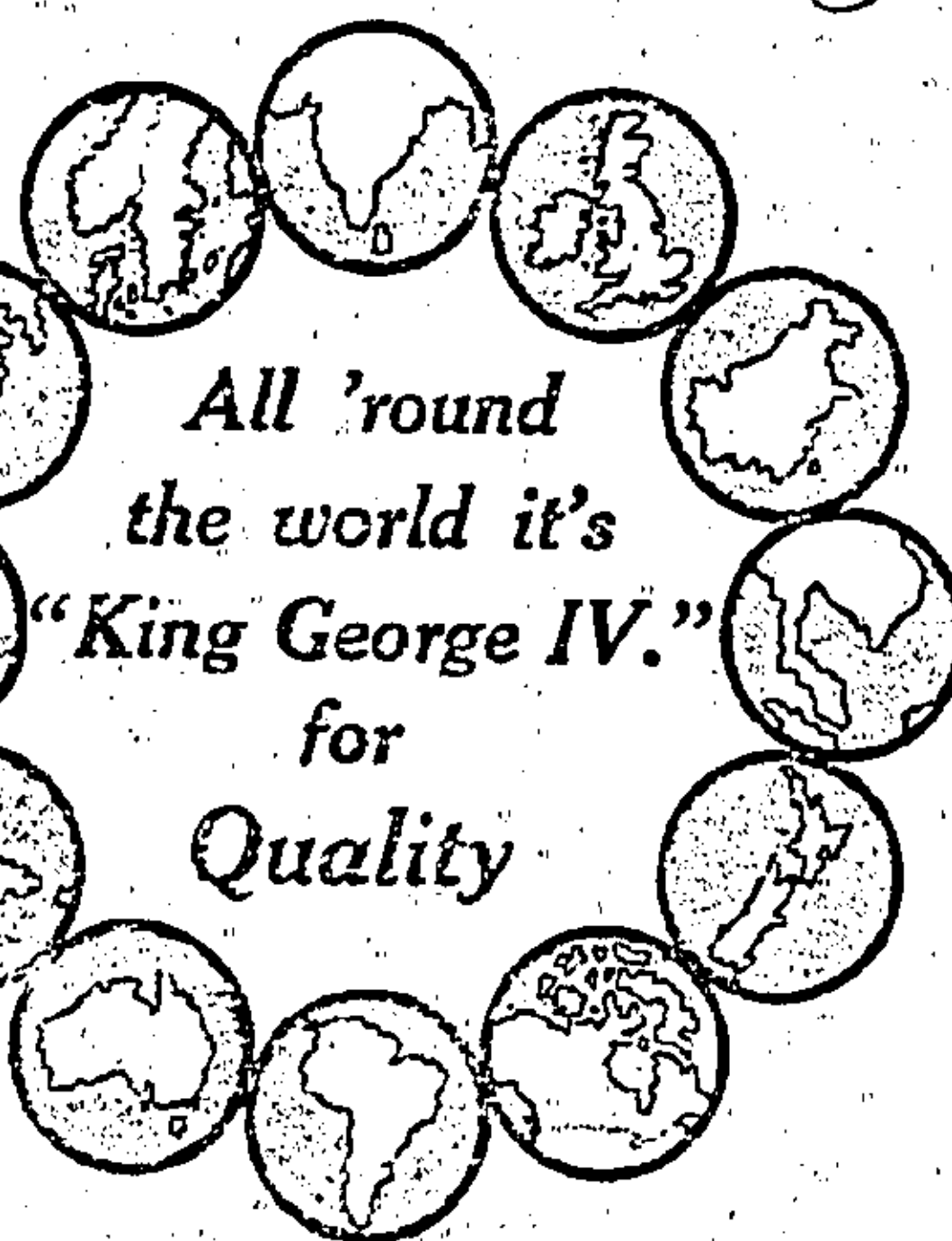
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CINEMA NEWS.

"ADAM AND EVIL" AT THE
QUEEN'S.

Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle take the leading parts in "Adam and Evil," a farce comedy of matrimonial mix-ups, showing at the Queen's next Sunday and Monday. Cody has the rôle of a philanderer, husband who inventing a twin brother to bear the brunt of his escapades. He finds it necessary to impersonate the "twin" in order to allay his wife's suspicions, and in this difficult rôle Cody proves no less delightful than does

Miss Pringle as the suspicious young wife. The supporting cast includes Gwen Lee and Roy D'Arcy.

"A Sainted Devil" At The World.

Rudolph Valentino, often described as the screen's greatest lover, is the debonair hero of "A Sainted Devil," which will be shown at the World from Sunday to Tuesday. The picture has a Spanish setting and the execution of the famous "Argentine Tango," which is superbly danced by the famous actor and Helene D'Algy, who is the heroine of the story, is one of the big features. Others in the large cast include Nita Naldi, and Louise La Grange.

THE "ANKING" PIRACY.

NINE ARRESTS MADE.

PIRATES TRACKED BY CANTONESE AUTHORITIES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Oct. 18th.

The nine Chinese suspected of taking part in the piracy of the *Anking*, and who were brought to Canton from the Tai Chow How district last week are still detained in the Canton Admiralty awaiting further investigation and trial. These suspects were brought to the city on board the gunboats *Hai Fu*, *Kuang Kan*, and *Ping Yan*. These vessels were sent by the Government to scour the coastal villages where the pirates were believed to have fled with their loot and captives. It will be remembered that the *Anking* was seized by pirates on September 26th, near Tai Chow How. Two foreigners were shot and seven Chinese taken captive, in addition to thousands of dollars worth of loot.

Realizing the seriousness of the incident, the Canton authorities at once ordered the above-mentioned gunboats and a contingent of the 5th Army to search the vicinity of Tai Chow How in the hope of bringing the pirates to book. The party left Canton on the 6th instant for Macao, thence proceeding to Tai Chow How, reaching there about six hours later.

Search Under Difficulties.

When they got to their destination, the sea was very rough, and huge waves were breaking against the cliffs in Tai Chow Bay. Sailors and soldiers had a most trying time in effecting a landing. The commander of the squadron wanted to go further up the river on which Tai Chow How stands at the mouth, but the weather was so bad, and the depth of water so uncertain, that this was impossible, and he had to anchor in the bay, which is surrounded by high mountains.

Some fishermen were seen in the distance, and armed crews were sent away in the boats to make investigations. The fishermen were obviously surprised and alarmed at the sudden approach of the armed men. Asked whether they knew anything about the pirates, they professed ignorance. Failing to get any clue from the fishermen, the sailors returned to the gunboats, where a conference was held.

It was then decided to commandeer the fishing-boats and compel the fishermen to direct the sailors to the nearest village, which they reluctantly did.

The *Nan Kong*, the smallest of the three gunboats, was used to tow the fishing-craft with the fishermen on board showing the way up the river. The other two gunboats remained in the bay.

Village Of Sam Chow.

Sam Chow was eventually reached, and the sailors and troops landed, searching every inch of that place, but no trace of the pirates would be found. The villagers and fishermen repeated that they knew nothing of the piracy or the pirates.

The landing party eventually returned to the bay, where another conference was held, and it was decided to call together all the wealthier and influential men living in the villages in Tai Chow district, thirteen in all, and to explain to them the seriousness of the piracy and the necessity of bringing the pirates to book.

The various head men were rounded up and the captain of one of the gunboats spoke to them very sternly, stating that the Government was determined to obtain some clue from them, but still no information could be obtained, the village elders stubbornly maintaining that they knew nothing about the matter. They expressed willingness to support their statement by any sort of guarantee.

The officer in charge of the expedition finally decided to leave, whereupon one villager hinted that they might go and investigate Tai Ping village, which is about 50 miles away. This village, the man pointed out, had long been notorious for harbouring pirates.

Fruitless Quests.

The expeditionary force reached Tai Ping Village next day, and on troops being landed a cordon was immediately drawn round the place, permitting no one to go out. An exhaustive search was again instituted, but still no clue of any sort could be found. The villagers were severely questioned, and finally admitted that they had heard of a ship flying the British flag being pirated last month. The pirates, they said, had made a landing on the north-eastern side of Wu Tau Mountain, some ten miles away. The place where the pirates are believed to be hidden is known as Yu Liu. This is all we know of the piracy, the villagers declared. Acting on this clue, the officer in command of the expedition, forced the villagers to show the way to this place, which they reluctantly did. The three gunboats sailed for Yu Liu, and again a landing party made a thorough search, and again nothing could be found. When the people of Yu Liu were questioned, they said they had heard of a ship being pirated off the coast of Annam. The pirated ship, they said, "proceeded up to Sha Sz Village, where the people of the village came out and helped carry away the loot."

Garrisons Arrested.

Once more the sailors and troops went on their quest. The force proceeded to Sha Sz Village, reaching there about five o'clock in the afternoon. A careful search followed, but again nothing could be found to give any clue to the whereabouts of the pirates. Three villagers, Chan Chiu, Chan Heung and Chan Kwei, believed to be notorious bad characters, were arrested, and on being questioned, admitted that they had been forced to carry the loot for the pirates to Ping King Village, but insisted that they had no part in the piracy. "There were over thirty pirates," they said, "and about twenty carried guns. The loot consisted of about 40 big packages. We were allowed to return after we had done our task."

Passengers' Property Found.

These three men were at once taken to Ping King Village, where a cordon was immediately drawn. Search soon revealed that this was the village where the pirates had been. A black quilt, a lady's dress, a child's hat, other articles of clothing, a revolver, and many other things were discovered, all of the property being obviously not the legitimate property of those then possessing it.

Six villagers, Tong Shiu Heung, So Au Fook, So Au Loi, Lam Yin, Lam Au, and Lee Ding, were placed under arrest and taken on board the gunboat *Hai Fu*. These men all denied having had anything to do with the piracy, but the naval officers said that the circumstances were too suspicious for them to be allowed to go.

Meanwhile troops were ordered to search all the neighbouring villages, which they did, rounding up 35 suspects, and recovering more loot. All these people were severely interrogated, and all but four were set free. The others were taken on board the *Hai Fu* and brought to Canton, together with the recovered loot.

While the gunboats were returning with their captives, one prisoner, Chau Wo Sing, tried to escape but lost his life in the attempt. Requesting permission to go to the lavatory, his handcuffs were taken off, whereupon he jumped overboard. A sentry ordered him to return, and a boat was lowered and sent in pursuit, but the current was so swift and the man was such a good swimmer, that it was impossible to overhaul him. A soldier then fired at the fugitive, who was seen to disappear in the water, having been shot through the head. Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of the seven Chinese kidnapped passengers.

KIDNAPPER SENT BACK TO CANTON.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Chang Yue, the Chinese who was arrested in Hong Kong on an extradition warrant from Canton, and subsequently found guilty at the Central Magistracy of being a confederate in a kidnapping gang which raided the village of Ko Kong and carried off a number of scholars from the village school, was sent back to Canton last night by the *Yu Tung On*.

The mother of one of the scholars who was kidnapped gave evidence in the case, said that she had seen her boy being carried off and pleaded with the robber to release him. Her son was murdered and his head stuck on a bamboo pole, which was sent back to the unfortunate mother.

A PROFESSIONAL JOSS-WOMAN.

ROBBED IN CASTLE PEAK.

TWO GIRLS AND MAN CHARGED.

A somewhat unusual picture was seen in the Chief Justice's Court yesterday afternoon, when two shy maidens, still in their teens, and a man were placed in the dock in charge of a warder and a wardress. The man, Yeung Kau, was charged with robbing an old woman named Tong Shuk Shi, on August 22nd, with two others not in custody, at a place near Castle Peak, of the sum of £88. The two girls, Tong Sien and Wong Mei, were charged with aiding and abetting the men.

The case was heard by Sir Henry Gollan, Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, prosecuted. Prisoners were undefended, and returned a plea of "Not Guilty."

Worship By Proxy.

Outlining the case, Mr. Fitzroy said that complainant, Tong Shuk Shi, was a professional joss woman. She made her living by going to temples to worship on behalf of others. On August 21st the two girl prisoners went to her house at Yau-mai to ask complainant to go with them on the following morning to a temple at Castle Peak, where they wished to invoke the aid of the gods before investing some money in a lottery.

The necessary arrangements were made, and on the following morning complainant went to the house of the third prisoner. There she found the second prisoner, and was told to return home to put on her best dress before setting out for Castle Peak. Complainant returned home, and after dressing herself went to the third prisoner's house again.

They left the house together, and Mr. Fitzroy, added, the two girl prisoners knew that complainant had money on her person, because one of the girls borrowed \$15 from complainant's nephew, and he in turn asked complainant to oblige the girl. She did so, and in taking the money out of her purse, the girl prisoners saw her roll of banknotes. The purse was tied around her waist.

Three Men Hanging About.

There were three girls and the four of them left the house for Lai-chikok by bus. On arrival at the terminus, they got off and complainant noticed three men hanging about. One of them was the male prisoner. The four women started out for Castle Peak, and the men followed, but sometimes going ahead of them and sometimes lagging behind.

Having walked a few miles they came to a tea-shop, where they had tea. The three men also took tea there. After rest and refreshment they started off again, and after walking some distance one of the girls then suggested that they should leave the motor road and go over the hillside by a narrow path. They did and went toward the sea. All this time the three men were following.

Badly Battered And Robbed.

When the women were well away from the motor road, the men seized complainant by the throat, and beat her until she became unconscious. When she came to, she found herself alone, her clothes torn, and the money in her wallet missing.

Evidence would also be called, Mr. Fitzroy added, to show that a motor-car driver saw three men and three women on his way back to town. They hailed his car and he took on two men and one girl. Another car came on later, and the three prisoners engaged the vehicle to take them back to town.

Later the complainant also saw a motor-car, the driver of which, seeing the state she was in, wanted to give her a lift back to town, but the passengers in the car objected. She eventually got another car to take her back.

A chance meeting between the drivers of the cars which took the present prisoners and the other two men not in custody away and the driver of the car which took complainant back to town, resulted in the arrest of the prisoners.

After Sergeant James Gargill had produced photographs of the scene of the robbery, complainant went into the box and corroborated counsel's opening statement. The case was then adjourned until this morning.

ATTEMPT TO THROW WOMAN OVERBOARD.

"SHE STOLE MY SAVINGS."

EXTRAORDINARY STORY IN COURT.

The life and death struggle which occurred on the *ss. Lungshan* on August 29th had its sequel at the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when Chan Yik Cheung was charged before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, with attempted murder.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, prosecuted, and the defendant was unrepresented.

When asked to plead to the charge, prisoner replied: "I was not attempting to murder." Taking this as a plea of not guilty, the case proceeded.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Fitzroy said that complainant, a Chinese married woman, was travelling second-class on the *Lungshan* from Canton to Hong Kong on the night of August 28th. She sat on deck, and her husband and sister-in-law occupied chairs beside her.

Prisoner approached the complainant, and told her that a lady passenger wanted to speak to her. She left her seat and followed prisoner out into the alleyway. She did not find anyone there, and asked the prisoner where the lady passenger was. He told her to come a few paces forward. She did so, but was suddenly seized by the prisoner, who had one foot on the railings, and was attempting to jump overboard.

To Die Together.

Remarking that it was an extraordinary thing for a man to do, Mr. Fitzroy said that it would appear that prisoner wanted to die and to take the woman into the water with him. That was the peculiar feature of the case, and the prisoner was placed under medical observation, after his arrest, but had been reported to be perfectly normal.

When the woman was dragged to the rail, she cried out "Save life" and her cries attracted some members of the crew, who intervened just in time. Continuing, Counsel said that when prisoner was charged at the Police Station, he explained that some years ago he was working in Annam and saved a certain amount of money. He gave \$400 in Saigon currency to a woman who was his cousin for safe keeping. Periodically he gave her more money to mind until the total reached \$720, when the cousin absconded, taking the money with her.

A Strange Defence.

Prisoner had also stated that this preyed on his mind so much that he was unable to continue his work, with the result that he was dismissed from employment. He had no money, and had to pawn his clothes. "In support of that story," Mr. Fitzroy added, "a pawn-ticket was found on him when he was arrested." The prisoner had made his way to Canton, and took passage to Hong Kong by the *Lungshan* with the express purpose of committing suicide on the way.

Counsel added that it would appear that while on the boat he saw complainant, and apparently mistook her for his faithless cousin. "That would appear to be the reason for the incident, although, as far as the complainant's story went, she had never seen the prisoner before."

"Man Overboard."

Capt. W. B. Thompson, master of the *Lungshan*, gave evidence to the effect that at about 8.15 on the evening in question, he was in his cabin when he heard a cry of "Man overboard." He immediately came aboard, stopped the ship, and put her about. A lifebuoy was thrown overboard, and then witness was informed that no one had gone overboard. He brought the ship back on her proper course, and told the Chief Officer to bring the man who caused the disturbance to him. Prisoner, when brought before witness, made a statement, and in view of what he said he was put in irons and handed over to the police on arrival at Hong Kong.

The complainant, Sin Fook Mui, said that while sitting next to her husband and another relative, prisoner came up and told her that a lady passenger outside would like to speak to her. At first she refused to go, but when the prisoner told her that the lady passenger did not like to come in, she went. When she stepped out, she found they were near the railing of the ship, and there was nobody there. Prisoner then told her to go forward two paces, when she would see the lady passenger. She did so, whereupon prisoner put his arms around her. She screamed for help and became unconscious. When she came to, she found a crowd of people had gathered round, and the prisoner was still holding on to her hair.

Prisoner's Allegations.

When asked by the Court if he wanted to cross-examine the complainant, prisoner said that he would make his statement later. (Continued on next column.)

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.

ELOPING COOLIE GETS NINE MONTHS.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning with taking away, or causing to be taken away, a Chinese girl under 21 years of age, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

It appears that the defendant was employed by a contractor, the father of the girl, and he became intimate with the latter. One day they both disappeared, and later the mother of the girl overheard a conversation which made her believe that the defendant had taken the girl into the country. The defendant's younger brother went afterwards to the girl's mother to arrange a meeting, and was arrested; while he was being taken to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, the complainant saw the defendant and gave chase to him.

When questioned, defendant admitted taking the girl back to his village, where she still is. He said the girl had agreed to run away with him.

Sentence of nine months' hard labour was imposed.

WEDDING AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

LT.-COMDR. S. K. HORN AND MISS MALLINS.

A Naval wedding was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Church in Garden Road, when Lieut.-Comdr. Sydney Keith Horn, of H.M.S. *Magnolia*, was married to Miss Phyllis Mallins.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Horn of Nethesda, Bethune Road, London, while the bride is the youngest daughter of the late Captain F. Mallins and Mrs. O'Connell Fitz Simon, of 31, Pembroke Road, Dublin.

The Rev. Fr. G. Byrne, S.J., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father A. Riganti, rector of St. Joseph's. Lieut. C. A. Jenkins, of H.M.S. *Magnolia*, was "best man."

The bride was attended by Mrs. H. Davenport Browne as matron of honour, and the Misses Yvonne and Averil Davenport Browne as bridesmaids. Master Michael Davenport Browne was the page.

The bridesmaid, who was given away by Commander A. E. Buckland, D.S.O., D.S.C., wore a dress of beige lace and a georgette coat trimmed with fur. Her picture hat was of beige chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of pale pink roses. The bridesmaids wore lemon yellow organdie frocks and carried baskets of rosebuds.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hong Kong Hotel at which many friends were present. The honeymoon is being spent at Macao and Canton, and Mrs. Horn left wearing a dress of pale grey georgette with coat and hat to match.

His Lordship: But I understand that you said you knew complainant before, so why not question her about that?

Prisoner said that he knew the complainant in Annam, to which witness replied that she had never been abroad.

Prisoner: She was a prostitute in Annam, and she used to change her name several times a month. "I was there in 1920, and she was then a sing-song girl, not quite a prostitute yet."

His Lordship (to witness): How old are you now?—I am just twenty years old.

His Lordship (to prisoner): She says she is 20 years old, and therefore she must have been 12 years old in 1920.

Prisoner: She is 23 years old. I remember every incident quite clearly.

Asked if he wished to question complainant further, prisoner said he had nothing more to say.

His Lordship: If you accuse the complainant of having behaved badly toward you, you had better put questions to her now.

Prisoner: Yes, I was then working in a goldsmith's shop as assistant accountant. My salary was \$400 a year. I left all my earnings with her until the total reached \$720 in Saigon currency, and then she vanished.

Complainant emphatically denied the prisoner's allegations.

"I Beg Your Pardon."

Complainant's husband then gave evidence of the disturbance on board the ship, and added that when he asked prisoner why he attempted to throw complainant overboard, he said that the woman was his cousin, and had done him a great wrong in Annam.

Later, when prisoner was in irons, he turned round and said: "I beg your pardon. I have made a wrong identification."

Prisoner said he was seized by several persons, and was not sure whether he had said such a thing or not.

In further evidence prisoner stoutly maintained that complainant was his cousin, and that his intention was to go overboard with her.

After a brief retirement, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programme and Entry Forms for the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CLUBS WAY BAY STABLES. Entries will close at 12 O'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1928. [3874]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of REUTERS LIMITED, Commercial and Financial Services, will be REMOVED from FAIRVIEW BUILDING to No. 14, CHATER ROAD with effect from OCTOBER 22nd, 1928.

REUTERS, LIMITED, Commercial & Financial Services. [3870]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONG KONG CLUB ANNEX, on FRIDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1928, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,

H. R. FORSYTH,

Acting Secretary, Hong Kong, 12th Oct. 1928. [3844]

NOTICE.

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 11th 1928, We have appointed THE WO SHING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Hong Kong as Exclusive Distributors of COLUMBIA CHINESE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS for Hong Kong, Macao and South China.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY INCORPORATED, STUART J. FULLER, Far Eastern Representative, Hong Kong, 15th Oct. 1928. [3868]

NAVY LEAGUE.

(HONG KONG BRANCH).

TRAFALGAR DAY.

MEMBERS are Reminded that the ANNUAL CELEBRATION of Placing a Wreath on the GEMOTAFI will take place on SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER, at 11.30 A.M. This will be followed immediately afterwards by the Placing of a Wreath on the WANCHAI MONUMENT.

Members are invited to be present at either or both Ceremonies.

C. P. MARCEL, Acting Hon. Secretary. [3856]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd DAY of OCTOBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.		
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2147.	Junction of Mong Kok Road and Sai Yee St. Mong Kok Trail.	As per sale plan.	9.80	98	17/10			

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 21, BARRACK LANE, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course, no obligation is incurred on either side.

The Required Information should be sent to the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., 11, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT 6% PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OF (1927).

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscription List will be opened on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1928, and closed on or before Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1928.

Issue of \$2,000,000 Hong Kong Currency Six Per cent. Bonds to Bearer being the remainder of the \$5,000,000 Loan authorised by the Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1927.

The Proceeds of the Loan will be applied to the purposes specified in the Schedule.

The Principal and Interest of the Loan are guaranteed by the Government of Hong Kong and are secured by the Revenue of the Colony.

PRICE OF ISSUE—103 PER CENT.

INTEREST PAYABLE—1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER.

FIRST COUPON FOR FULL SIX MONTH INTEREST PAYABLE—1st MAY, 1929.

Principal repayable at par—on 1st November, 1938, or, at the option of the Government of Hong Kong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the 31st October, 1932, by Drawings of Bonds of such denominations and to such respective total nominal values as the Governor may determine.

The Hong Kong & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hong Kong, are instructed by the Government of Hong Kong to receive Subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER at the Office of the Hong Kong & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hong Kong.

Applications will be received by the Hong Kong & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hong Kong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$1,000 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of the balance due on allotment.

The balance due on allotment must be paid on or before NOVEMBER 1st, 1928.

The Government has the right to refuse any application or payment.

In case of default in the payment of the balance due on allotment, the deposit paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

Section 14 of the Public Works Ordinance 1927, makes this loan a trustee investment.

SCHEDULE.

PURPOSES TO WHICH THE LOAN IS APPLICABLE.

1. Waterworks development	\$3,500,000
2. Aerodrome and Harbour development	1,000,000
3. Other public works	500,000
Total	\$5,000,000

C. McI. MESSER,

Colonial Treasurer.

17th October, 1928.

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[50]

BIRTHS.

BARRACLOUGH.—On September 23rd, "Gleanwood," 92, Hale Lane, Mill Hill, London, to IRENE, wife of GORDON BARRACLOUGH, a son.

NAISH.—On September 22nd, at Sheffield, to JEAN (née WESTROP), wife of Lieut. G. O. NAISH, on service in China, a daughter.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, OCTOBER 19th, 1928.

THE HOOVER-SMITH CONTEST.

During the next few weeks news will be coming through at intervals from the United States giving latest details of the progress of the Presidential campaign. The struggle this year is of much more than usual interest, nor is that interest confined to American citizens only.

A Reuter message from New York says that the contest is creating "strangely little excitement," but we are inclined to think this report gives a most misleading view of the actual situation. There may be very little betting in and around Wall Street on the result of the Hoover-Smith contest, but one glance at the American papers is sufficient to show that all over the country public sentiment and popular prejudices are being worked up to a quite unusual degree of heat. The United States seems so large now-a-days in the world's affairs that an electoral contest in which probably 35,000,000 will take part cannot fail to attract close attention in other parts of the world. It so happens, however, that not only American political alignments and rivalries, but American electoral methods, are so unfamiliar to those outside the country that it is difficult to follow intelligently the progress of events as cabled from the political battlefield.

In the first place, although the choice of "President" is an expression of the will of the people, he is not elected by popular vote. The national will is not expressed by millions of citizens going to the polls and putting a cross against the name "Hoover" or "Smith."

Instead, the choice is made by groups of Electors who are deputed to record the will of the nation as expressed at preliminary polls held in the various States. There are 48 Electoral Colleges, each representing one State in the Union, and these Colleges consist of as many electors as each State has Senators and Representatives in Congress. For example, Illinois, having two Senators and 27 Representatives sitting at Washington, has an Electoral College of 29 members.

Every State in the Union is authorised by Federal law to provide the manner in which its Electoral College shall be chosen, and in all States these men are appointed by popular vote. The next step is for the 48 Electoral Colleges to assemble simultaneously, each in its own State, to cast their ballots for President and Vice-President. The day fixed by Federal law for this event is the second Monday in January. Curiously, the members of these Colleges are not bound by law to vote for their party candidate for the President. The obligation to "vote right" is purely a moral one, but there is no instance on record of an Elector doing other than fully and faithfully discharging his duty on such an occasion.

In due course each Electoral College informs the President of the Senate in Washington of the result of its vote, and a month later both Houses of Congress meet in joint session, when the President of the Senate counts the votes and announces the result. The total number of Electors in the 48 Colleges is 531 (corresponding to the total membership of Congress, as already mentioned), and the candidates having a majority are, of course, declared duly elected as President and Vice-President of the United States. In the event of a tie, the House of Representatives is authorised to elect a President and the Senate a Vice-President, but it is over a century since the House took such action, and ninety years since the Senate exercised its prerogative.

This, in brief, is the method by which American citizens every four years elect their Chief Executive. For a nation which prides itself upon its business-like efficiency and not without good reason—it seems a strangely slow and cumbersome manner of doing things, for the news which will be formally announced in Washington next February will be known—for all practical purposes—in November, when the nation goes to the polls and elects its representatives to the Electoral College.

The American system of voting—no more than the British—does not guarantee that the will of the majority shall prevail. Just as Mr. BALDWIN's Cabinet is a "minority Government," inasmuch as the Conservative votes were outnumbered by the combined Liberal and Labour votes polled at the general election, so it is possible, under the American system, for one candidate to have more popular party votes than his rival, and yet be defeated because his supporters in the Electoral Colleges are fewer in number than those of his opponents. For example, 19,000,000 individual ballots polled throughout the country might elect 293 members of Electoral Colleges, while 16,000,000 popular votes polled for the rival political party might elect 288 representatives, with the result that the latter would be able to elect their candidate, although his defeated rival was obviously the people's chief choice.

In 1876 and in 1888 Hayes and Hancock were elected President by the Electoral Colleges, although the national preference, as expressed at the primary ballot, was in favour of TILDEN and CLEVELAND. In the present Hoover-Smith contest there are many issues which have aroused much more interest than is usually shown in Presidential campaigns. A record vote is expected next month on account of the important issues involved in—or introduced into—the fight. Millions of men and women who, in the ordinary course of events, do not greatly concern themselves with Presidential politics, will make it a point to register a protest at the polls next month. Religious prejudices have been deeply and bitterly stirred by the appearance of a Roman Catholic as candidate for the Presidency. The entrance of Governor SMITH into White House is being represented by some as equivalent to handing over the country to the Vatican. People who feel this way will certainly not miss an opportunity to vote for "No Popery" and at the same time hundreds of thousands of Catholic citizens who hitherto have not taken much interest in Presidential campaigns will feel it is absolutely essential to register a vote for SMITH—even though he may not be of the "right" political party! The prohibition issue, again, has aroused a most bitter controversy, and will also lead to much cross-voting. The proposed modification of the existing law regarding liquor will cause revolts among "dry" Democrats and "wet" Republicans, so that the coming struggle is likely to be an unusually chaotic campaign, such as makes even experienced experts in political prophecy hesitate before expressing an opinion as to the probable result.

There is a popular slogan that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation"—somewhat analogous to the saying in English politics that what Manchester says to-day England will say to-morrow. A Republican

"landslide" of 80,000 majority in the recent gubernatorial election in Maine is regarded jubilantly in party circles as an indication of what is to be expected when the nation votes in November. The Democrats, naturally, are not disposed to regard the opinion of Maine citizens in their choice of a Governor as any indication of how the rival parties will fare when the great national battle opens next month. It is, however, generally accepted that New York State is the vital battleground in the coming campaign. If Governor SMITH loses his own State—as he may—his chances of success in other parts of the country are remote. If he should win, and win handsomely, the sentiments affecting New York voters, it may be assumed, will affect similarly voters in a large number of other States—but what of the "solid South"?

Unlike his rival, Mr. Hoover might win even though he were defeated in New York, but only if the solidity of the Democratic vote in the South is broken—and such is the complexity of the issues in the present campaign that such a landslide may happen. The South is notorious for its fierce anti-Catholic bigotry, and it is this prejudice which Senator ROOSEVELT, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is boldly undertaking to grapple with. Altogether, the campaign now approaching its climax is full of interest even for those who are not directly concerned with its result. Among American citizens, millions of men and women who ordinarily take only a casual interest in such campaigns will await the issue of the 1928 contest with anxious concern, for there are certain underground forces at work in this campaign upon whose success or failure depends the future of decent democratic government.

We regret to learn that Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, is in the Kowloon Hospital, suffering from a septic throat.

On and after Monday, October 22nd, no morning mail will be despatched to Macao until further notice. The afternoon mail will continue to be sent as at present.

A junk reported at Cheung Chau early yesterday morning that she had been boarded by armed men off Pingshan. A woman member of the crew had been shot dead, and there was also a wounded man on board, who has been removed to Hong Kong for medical attention.

Four cases of notifiable disease are included in the daily health report of the Colony dated October 17th. Two cases of small-pox (Chinese) are reported from Kowloon, and one case (British) of diphtheria. One case (Chinese) is reported of typhoid in the Victoria district.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday morning an order was made by Major C. Willson for the confiscation of a Thomson machine-gun, three Winchester rifles, three automatics and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition which (as already reported) were seized on the waterfront on Tuesday afternoon.

Among passengers arriving in the Colony this morning on the *Antenor* were:—Mr. and Mrs. V. Clark, Mrs. J. M. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Coppin, Mr. Oscar Enger, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Haywood, Mrs. J. C. MacGown, Mrs. M. G. Stopford, Mr. T. E. Boycott, Mrs. W. O. Keats, Mrs. B. L. V. Wolfe, and Miss D. P. Wolfe.

The body of a Chinese was found outside the Sincere Company's doorway on Connaught Road yesterday at 12.30 p.m. The man had apparently committed suicide by jumping from one of the floors of the Company's building. Access to the verandahs of the fourth and fifth floors of the Company is prohibited; and although he was not seen by anyone to make the leap, it is believed that he fell from the verandah of the third floor. The deceased is not known to any of the employees of the Company.

The Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital has received a generous donation of \$1,000 (from the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) towards the construction fund of the new branch. Mr. W. H. Bell, general manager of the A.P.C., also said that he may make a further contribution the amount of which would depend on what the other leading foreign firms of the Colony were prepared to do to assist the movement. A sum of about half a million dollars is required for the new hospital of which about \$450,000 has been collected. The building is expected to be finished by the new year.

The following Radio notices have been sent to us from the Post Office: The Radio Office is now situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office. This Office is open day and night. All particulars as to ships in communication, rates, etc., may be obtained at the Radio Office. Radio telegrams may be sent to Europe, America, Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, and many other places in South China. Full particulars can be obtained at the Radio Office. Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office, no charge is made for this.

An Aberdeen hawk has reported to the police that as he was returning home on Wednesday after a visit to Wanchai four footpads set on him in a lonely part of Wanchai Gap Road, and relieved him of \$7.68.

When a marine store keeper was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy with receiving stolen goods (four iron bars), and with failing to make an entry in his books of the purchase, the Magistrate discharged the defendant owing to insufficient evidence. It was alleged that the bars were stolen from a building contractor in Nathan Road. The contractor reported his loss to the police, and next day saw the bars, among others, being carted to Sham-shuipo on a truck. He reported the matter to the police, who on measuring the bars found them to be identical with those reported to have been lost.

A thirty-six miles long orchard of 140,000 fruit and flowering trees, with gardens at each junction, will be features of the new "no speed limit" motor road from London to Brighton. Construction cannot begin till a special Bill has been passed by Parliament. The original plan of the road is to be extended to Pyecombe, five miles from Brighton, where it will meet the fifty-foot wide arterial road which has already been made. "We want to make the road a thing of beauty," said Mr. Carkeet James, one of the two engineers to the Motor Roads Development Syndicate. There will be no advertisements and no petrol stations along the road except at the six junctions, where traffic from other roads can join the motor way. We propose to set up 25,000 coloured reflectors at fifteen-yard intervals, to face oncoming traffic at night, so that the side of the road may be easily distinguished. There will be eighteen motor-omnibus stops, with overhead footbridges, so that people from adjoining villages can board vehicles at convenient spots. It will not be expensive to use this motor road. We estimate that a small motor-car will be able to do the journey for a toll fee of about 4jd.

LARCENY CASES.

MISSING FOKI ARRESTED.

A number of cases of larceny have been recently reported to the police. One case of larceny by bailie, which has already been referred to in these columns, concerned \$1,750 which had been entrusted to a foki of an import and export firm in Bonham Strand to make purchases in Swatow. A second foki was entrusted with a similar sum. One of these men has been arrested in Swatow, and the money recovered.

Larceny by a servant of \$6,000 from the Hung Kai Bank, of 78, Wing Lok Street, was reported to the police on the 6th instant, and on Wednesday a warrant was issued for the arrest of a Chinese named Yim Kit Yuen, 35 years of age, a native of Hop Shan.

In yesterday morning's police reports, another larceny was notified: Lam Tsoi Wing, a cattle dealer, of No. 111, Belcher Street, alleges that his shroff, who is a native of Hoihow, has absconded with \$3,900, collected from various customers for live stock!

CURIOUS STOCK-IN-TRADE.

"MARINE DEALER" TO SELL UP.

Mr. H. S. Lo, who appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for a Chinese charged with not having a licence as a marine-store keeper, argued that his client was not a dealer, and asked time for him to sell his whole stock, as he was willing to do. The defendant had only a coil of rope, two old motor-cycles, and some kitchen utensils. He was at present out of work, though he had previously been employed as a foreman at Shing Mun. He had obtained his "stock" from Messrs. Lammer Bros. and the Naval Yard.

The Magistrate said that for a man of defendant's standing, it would be rather difficult to obtain a licence costing \$260 to carry on business. Therefore he advised defendant to dispose of his goods within a month.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast, and remarks issued from the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at 5.25 p.m. yesterday was as follows:—

The anti-cyclone is unchanged. The typhoon is situated about 400 miles W.S.W. of the Bonins, moving N.N.E. Fresh monsoon will continue along the coast, and over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast: N.E. winds, fresh, fine.

Typhoon Warning.

A telegram from Manila has been received by the U.S. Consul at Hong Kong, dated 4 p.m. yesterday, stating that the typhoon in about 130 deg. E. Long and 20 deg. N. Lat. was recurring North-eastward to 137 deg. E. and 19 deg. N., where it was almost stationary.

FEARS OF TROUBLE
AT JEHO.

FENGTIENESE BACKING.

POSSIBLE CLASH WITH
NATIONALISTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 18th.

Reliable foreign authorities confirm the fact that owing to the Nationalist Government refusing to accept any of the three nominees that Chang Hsueh Liang has proposed to replace Tang Yu Lin as Tutor of Jehol, Chang Hsueh Liang has decided to support Tang Yu Lin if Fang Chen Wu attacks him. Five Fengtien army corps are moving to reinforce Tang Yu Lin.

The Fengtien line runs roughly along the upper Luanho in the vicinity of Feng Ning, Chengteh, Jehol, while Fang Chen Wu's army is round Kupeikow and Hsifengkow.

Apparently none of Yen Hsi Shan's or Pei Chang Hsi's troops are moving at present to support Fang Chen Wu, but it is generally believed that neither Nationalist nor Fengtien desires the clash and both still hope that it will be averted.

SUPPRESSION OF
BANDITRY.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th.

In spite of General Chang Hsueh Liang's efforts to persuade the Nationalist authorities not to make any hostile move against General Tang Yu Lin, the dictator of Jehol, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has appointed General Fang Chen Wu the commander for the suppression of banditry in Jehol, intimating that to General Fang is assigned the duty of leading an expedition against General Tang.

ARSENAL TRANSFERRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 15th.

A message from Taiyuanfu says that Yen Hsi Shan has recently dismantled the arsenal erected by Chang Tso Lin at Tientsin and has transferred the machinery to Taiyuanfu. Hence Taiyuanfu is turning out more and better munitions than before the downfall of Chang Tso Lin.

FRENCH TREATY.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, communicated a Note to the French Minister on the problem of treaty revision. The gist of the Note was as follows:

"In order to improve the friendly relations which happily subsist between China and France, the Nationalist Government sincerely wishes to open negotiations with the French Government for the revision of the existing Sino-French Treaty and the settlement of other outstanding problems upon the basis of equality and mutual respect."

The French Note in reply to Dr. C. T. Wang expresses France's agreement and sympathy with the Nationalist Government in the wish to revise the obsolete sections of the existing Sino-French Treaty.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

The procedure adopted by the Nanking Government now that the Trade Mark Bureau has been removed from Peking to Nanking, is causing some apprehension.

The British Government accepted the Chinese trade mark law of 1923, and British subjects were accordingly advised to register their marks with the Peking Bureau which was then established.

Notice has now been given that new registration will be required at the Nanking Bureau. This implies the further payment of fees amounting, in the case of some firms which have a large number of marks to protect, to thousands of pounds. Foreign Ministers are demanding that the Nanking Bureau should recognise the marks already registered without exacting the payment of further fees on their account.

ADVICE TO WORKERS.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th.

The headquarters of the Central Kuomintang have issued a lengthy statement advising the workmen throughout the whole country not to resort to strikes as it is an error to think that in this way they can secure any personal advantage. "The workers, as citizens of China," it emphasises, "should always have the welfare of the country in mind if they wish to increase their personal comforts."

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE
TO CHINA.MR. YADA'S VISIT TO
NANKING.

JAPANESE LEGATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 18th.

In giving prominence to the cables of Mr. Yada's departure for Nanking, the vernacular papers attach significance to his forthcoming conversations with the Nationalist leaders.

That this is justified seems clear from the comments of the Foreign Office spokesman who intimated that the Government was giving its former conservative stand, and was hopeful that the conversations might lead to the inauguration of formal negotiations in the near future.

Though Mr. Yada has been given no powers to negotiate, it is understood that he will sound the Nationalists on all outstanding questions, on which account the Government is eagerly awaiting his reports.

Provided they are satisfied of the Nationalists' sincerity, Baron Yoshizawa will probably be sent to Nanking to open negotiations after the enthronement, though it is emphasised that the proposed visit must not be construed as an indication that Japan intends to transfer the Legation. At the same time, taking Turkey and America as a precedent, it is considered likely that a diplomatic representative may be stationed at Nanking if everything is satisfactory.

The Government is also understood to be considering the question of raising the status of the Legation at Peking to an Embassy if Nanking appoints an Ambassador to Tokyo, as the necessary funds for this purpose have already been voted in 1924.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS
EXPELLED.

TO LESSEN UNEMPLOYMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, October 18th.

A semi-official announcement denies that the decree of expulsion of Hungarian workers from Transylvania is ascribable to political motive. It was drafted in consultation with representatives of workers' unions with the object of lessening unemployment.

RUBBER INVESTORS'
ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE ELECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 17th.

A meeting of rubber investors has passed a resolution to form a Rubber Investors' Association in order to safeguard the interests of shareholders in rubber companies. This decision has been taken owing to the fact that the selling price of spot rubber in Mincing Lane is practically fixed in New York.

The meeting elected a committee for the purpose of completing the formation of the Association.

CHINA MERCHANTS' SHIPS
SHIPS IN COLLISION.YUNGHSING SUNK WITH
LOSS OF LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18th.

A serious shipping casualty is reported in a message from Tientsin, which states that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Hsintai* collided with and sank the s.s. *Yunghsing*, belonging to the same company.

The *Hsintai* was on its way from Taku to Shanghai, while the *Yunghsing* was bound from Newchwang to Tientsin.

The collision occurred about twenty miles off Taku. The *Yunghsing* was badly holed and sank quickly, and it is reported that 10 members of the crew and 60 passengers of the three hundred on board were drowned.

ITALIAN MINISTER
WELCOMED.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18th.

The Italian Minister arrived at Nanking yesterday morning. On the same afternoon Dr. C. T. Wang entertained him at the Central Government House, and in the evening Dr. Wang entertained him in the Foreign Office.

BARON HUENEFELD
REACHES TOKYO.

A FORCED LANDING.

MACHINE SLIGHTLY
DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 8th.

Losing his way in a heavy rain storm, Baron von Huenefeld made a forced landing near Tamagawa reservoir on the outskirts of Tokyo at 9.30 after a non-stop flight from Shanghai. The machine was damaged but the occupants were unhurt.

Owing to the stormy weather von Huenefeld took a roundabout course on purpose to avoid the possibility of crashing into the mountains, which were hidden by clouds.

He flew over Tokyo but was unable to sight the aerodrome, and so, as gasoline was running short, he was forced to land on the outskirts.

Closer inspection has revealed that the machine is only slightly damaged.

LIBEL IN KERENSKY'S
NEWSPAPER.

PRINCE WINS HIS CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Oct. 17th.

The result of the libel action brought by Prince Yusupoff against the manager of the local Russian newspaper *Dni*, M. Kerenky, who was formerly Prime Minister of Russia, is announced.

The action was brought owing to an allegation that the Prince had taken an important part in the conspiracy to assassinate Rasputin.

M. Kerenky was fined sixteen francs and ordered to insert the sentence ten times in his newspaper.

SPANISH AIR MAIL
SERVICE.AIRSHIP ROUTE TO SOUTH
AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17th.

It is announced that the Post Office Administration has signed an agreement authorising the Transaera Espanola Company to use airships for the purpose of transporting correspondence between Seville and Buenos Aires.

It is stipulated in the agreement that the time taken in transportation must not exceed four days.

This announcement follows the semi-official statement issued in Madrid yesterday to the effect that the Transaera Espanola Company recently signed a contract with the Zeppelin Company, under which the Graf Zeppelin, after flying the Atlantic and returning, will be handed over to the Spanish Company to be used in a regular commercial service under the Spanish flag between Spain and South America.

DOCUMENTS OF NAVAL
COMPROMISE.WHITE PAPER PRINTED BY
BRITAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

A British White Paper comprising the relevant documents bearing on the Anglo-French naval compromise is now printed.

It will be released for publication as soon as the British Government learns that the French Government have completed their preparations for issuing a similar document.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S
LUCK.

SHOOTS A FINE LIONESS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales spent part of yesterday at Mengo, the native capital of Uganda, where natives in full war array carried out a thrilling sham fight in honour of the occasion.

The Prince witnessed the evolutions with great interest. The Duke of Gloucester, who is on a big game expedition in Uganda, has numbered a magnificent specimen of an African lioness among his "bag."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM
THE ADMIRALTY.SUCCESSFUL END TO GREAT
FEAT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

The firm of Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend, have received a message from the Admiralty extending congratulations on the safe arrival of the floating dock at Singapore. The message expresses high appreciation of the efforts made by all concerned in carrying through the towing operation successfully.

AMUNDSEN RELIC
FOUND?

DENTED PETROL TANK.

ILLEGIBLE PENCIL
MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, October 18th.

A petrol tank, believed to have belonged to the French aeroplane in which Amundsen was lost, has been brought to Valdersund by a Norwegian fishing boat. The tank, which was somewhat dented, still held thirty litres of petrol.

Two almost illegible lines of pencil, inscribed only "accie 20 X L" were decipherable and are interpreted to mean "accident" followed by the position when the machine was forced down.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE
BOOKIES.

REFUSES TO MAKE A BET.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

For the first time in his life, Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, to-day attended a race meeting. He was staying near Newmarket as the guest of Lord St. David, and on the invitation of his host, took the opportunity to go to the Newmarket meeting.

The big Autumn handicap, the Cesarewitch Stakes, was the principal item in the programme, and Mr. Lloyd George showed great interest in the proceedings, both in the paddock, and on the racecourse.

Mr. Lloyd George refused every temptation to make a bet, though many bookmakers were willing to give him generous odds.

To Press interviewers, he defended his presence on the racecourse by saying that he believed anything which played so great a part in the social life of the nation as horse-racing demanded his attention.

The Cesarewitch resulted as follows:

Sir Matthew Wilson's Arctic Star 1
Mr. Sanford's Blanca 2
M. Goudchaux's Accalmie 3
Fifteen ran. Won by three lengths, with 11 lengths between second and third.
Betting: Arctic Star, 9/1; Blanca, 25/1; Accalmie, 25/1.

SEAMEN'S PRESIDENT TO
REMAIN.HAVELOCK WILSON'S
DECISION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

It is understood that in his opening address at the annual Conference of the National Union of Seamen to-morrow, Mr. Havelock Wilson will announce that he has reconsidered his decision to retire from the Presidency. He has resolved to accede to the general wish of members and remain on the bridge during what is regarded as the critical period in the history of the Union.

Mr. Wilson's decision has been largely influenced by the expulsion of the Seamen's Union from the Trades Union Congress and the possibility of an effort being made to organise the seamen in another Union.

BOOT FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR
CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, Oct. 17th.

Soviet Russia is suffering at present from a serious boot famine.

It is officially estimated that the number of pairs of boots which it will be possible to manufacture in Soviet Russia this year will be 18,000,000 pairs short of the number required.

Owing to a shortage of leather, new boots are practically unobtainable.

Fifty State cobbling workshops have been opened in Leningrad alone to attempt to deal with the situation, whilst there are plans to open others all over Russia.

The Soviet Leather Syndicate blames the Government for the crisis. Under special measures taken by the Government, private traders and tanners have been compelled to liquidate their stocks.

THREE DAYS IN THE
WATER.WORLD'S ENDURANCE
RECORD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th.

A world's endurance swimming record of 72 hours, 2 minutes, 40 seconds, has been established by Miss Lottie Schoemmel. This beats the record of 65 hours, 2 minutes, put up by Jim Cherry, an ex-sailor, at Los Angeles on Monday.

DR. ECKENER'S
PLANS FOR AIR
MAILS.LETTERS MORE PROFITABLE
THAN PASSENGERS.

BIG AMERICAN LOAN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, the designer and navigator of the Graf Zeppelin, has announced that before returning to Europe in the giant airship, he will arrange for an aerial tour of the Middle West of U.S.A.

He plans to take as many passengers as possible charging adequate fares, after which he intends to interview leading American capitalists, with the object of interesting them in a big scheme for fostering airship development in America.

According to the details issued, he will seek a loan of approximately \$14,000,000, for the purpose of building four super-airships and the necessary terminals in the United States and in Europe, to enable a regular commercial Trans-ocean service.

He believes that a regular Transatlantic service can be started and that when it is fairly established, it will be more profitable to carry letters at 50 cents each, than passengers at \$3,000 each.

NEW BRITISH OIL COMPANY
FORMED.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AND A.P.C.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 17th.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company have formed a new company to be called the Consolidated Petroleum Company, Limited, which will acquire the installations and distributing facilities belonging to the founding companies in South and East Africa, Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Syria, the Red Sea, and Ceylon.

The new company will operate the distribution on the joint account of the founding companies which will have equal shares and equal representation on the Board of Directors.

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANK DICKSEE.

PRESIDENT OF ROYAL
ACADEMY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 17th.

The death is announced of Sir Frank Dicksee, the President of the Royal Academy, who would have retired from the presidency next month having reached the age limit of seventy-five. His career as an artist was one of unbroken success. For Victorian art, of which his work was representative, he had an affection and loyalty which never faltered and on his election as President of the Academy he publicly proclaimed his dislike of the modern tendencies of art.

(Sir Francis Bernard Dicksee, the famous English painter, was born in 1853. He was an associate of the Royal Academy as far back as 1881; a Royal Academician ten years later, and President of that august body since 1924. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1876.

Among the pictures he has painted are *Harmony*, *Evangeline*, *The House Builders*, *The Symbol*, *The Love Story*, *Too Late*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Chivalry*, *Memories*, *The Passing of Arthur*, *The Redemption of Tannhäuser*, *Mountain of the Winds*, *The Crisis*, *Startled*, *Funeral of a Viking*, *The Magic Crystal*, *A Reverie*, *Paolo and Francesca*, *The Mirror*, *The Confession*, *Dawn*, *An Offering*, *The Two Crowns*, *Yseult*, *La Belle Dame sans Merci*, *A Duet*, *The Ideal*, *The Shadowed Face*, *The End of the Quest*, *The Light Incarnate*, *The Moon Maiden*, *This for Remembrance*, *Daughters of Eve*, and portraits of Lady Aired, The Duchess of Buckingham, The Duchess of Westminster, The Marchioness Camden, The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness, Mrs. Frank Shuttleworth.]

EXPLOSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Reading, Penn., October 17th. A group of gas tanks exploded here yesterday and a great fire followed the blast.

Estimated damage to the Carpenter Steel Company as a result of the explosion and blaze has been set at a million dollars.

Four wire mills were destroyed.

GERMAN IMPERIALISTS.

SAIGON, October 3rd.

A message from Berlin reports the creation of a party to be known as the German Kaiser's Party, which intends to prevent the monarchial idea from being extinguished. The party seems to have chosen Prince Wilhelm, the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince, as heir to the throne.

STRIKERS RETURN
TO WORK.REORGANISATION OF CARGO
SERVICES.PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT
FOR VOLUNTEERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18th.

Seven hundred licences have already been issued to lumpers in Melbourne and if the seamen decide to-morrow in favour of resumption of work, as it is anticipated they will, the shipowners will make a general move towards a complete reorganisation of Interstate passengers and cargo services.

By midday thousands of strikers had taken out licenses and three hundred had picked up work on coal ships. The Victorian branch of the Seamen's Union has decided to man all ships, and the shipowners are preparing to recommit all interstate steamers. Two thousand volunteers are continuing to work vessels at the Victoria Dock and Port Melbourne, and the shipowners have declared that volunteers will receive preference with the exception of coal vessels.

WIRELESS AND VAUDEVILLE.

BIG AMERICAN MERGER.

NEW YORK, October 7th.

Merger of the Radio Corporation of America with the Keith Albee and the Orpheum vaudeville circuit and film booking offices has been formed through a holding company which will direct the three concerns, according to the *Morning Telegraph*.

Other reports said that the Radio Corporation has purchased an interest in the vaudeville circuits.

David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, refused to comment upon the reports.

It is believed in some quarters that the new "sound film" development, which has thrown motion picture and vaudeville interests into a state of the utmost confusion through its sudden spread in popularity, would be furthered by the reported merger.

Lehman Brothers, well known investment bankers, later announced that discussions were "under way" looking toward such a merger.

RACE MEETING RIOT AT
AUCKLAND.

PROGRAMME BE ABANDONED.

SYDNEY, October 7th.

A riot occurred at the opening of the Auckland Spring Meeting. Following a bad start, half the field was left and several other jockeys pulled up. The judge consulted with the starter and then hoisted the winning numbers.

A steeplechase was next run while crowds were swarming over the course. A woman was knocked down by a riderless horse, and several people fainted. The crowd became so hostile that the remaining races were abandoned.

SCENE IN LONDON
THEATRE.FRENCH THOUGHT-READER
HUSTLED OFF THE
STAGE.

LONDON, September 30th.

A scene was created at the Alhambra Theatre yesterday during a thought-reading performance by a French ex-soldier, Gaston, when a member of the committee selected from the audience demanded to be allowed to blindfold Gaston in his own way instead of Gaston's way.

Gaston declined and the committee-man protested to the audience against foreign performers crowding out Britons from engagements. Some shouted "Give him a chance," but Gaston was hustled from the stage.

It was discovered that the committee-man was William Tree, an Australian thought-reader, who early in 1925 gave a Royal performance before the King. Tree claims to have performed Gaston's feats 20 years ago when he toured Africa, Australia and the Far East with his wife. Tree says that a London engagement is hopeless unless one possesses a foreign name.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
CLOTHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25th.

Mr. Charles Chaplin's baggy trousers, large-sized shoes, shrunken coat and spindly walking stick have been declared to be his own personal property. They must not be copied by other actors. The State Court of Appeal has decided in favour of Mr. Chaplin after a long hearing of a lawsuit brought by the comedian against Mr. Charles Admor, who had copied the Chaplin "outfit."

DARING ATTEMPT
ON ATLANTIC.

"GIPSY MOTH" VENTURE.

BRITISH AVIATOR SETS
OUT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

St. John's, New Foundland,
October 18th.

Lieut-Commander Macdonald has started on his daring, unaccompanied attempt to cross the Atlantic in a "Gipsy Moth" aeroplane measuring 38 feet over all, and which unladen weighs 7 cwt.

MacDonald's "Gipsy Moth" has an open cockpit, compared with Lindbergh's 320 h.p. engine and closed in machine. Its average speed is about 90 miles an hour. It carries 100 gallons of petrol and has a non-stop capacity of 3,000 miles. Alcock and Brown in 1919, flying at roughly the same speed with a 75 horse-power engine, made a record crossing of 164 hours. MacDonald carries a quart flask of coffee and two dozen sandwiches. His wife, who lives in London, first learned of the flight by a broadcast announcement.

No Great Experience.

England and America is captivated by the unassuming courage of this British naval ex-officer, who arrived at St. John's quietly with a small machine and the "big idea" to embark on his venture with the minimum of publicity. He previously had only 50 hours' flying experience.

His machine is not equipped with wireless or floats though extra fuel tanks give a flying range of 35 hours.

Macdonald

CRICKET NOTES.

Plenty of cricket was played over the week-end, but the season is still very young, and it is difficult yet to get any clear indication of the comparative strength of the various teams.

In the 2nd League it looks as if R.E. & Signals were going to be hard to beat. On Saturday they put it across the H.K.C.C. 2nd good and proper, chiefly owing to the bowling of Lt.-Col. Wyatt and Col. Skinner. The former was known last season as a useful all-round cricketer, a forcing bat, and a sound bowler, but an injury prevented him from playing; this season he looks like coming into his own. Q.M.S. Leppard is also a useful player, and the team apparently has a tail that is capable of vigorous wagging. The H.K.C.C. batting was most disappointing, only Bonnar, Coraaby and Gillingham getting into double figures, but I hear that the wicket was not too good and gave considerable assistance to the bowling. It is not likely that they will go out for so low a score again this season.

After collapsing the previous week against the University 2nd and coming out in a mournful procession for 30 odd, the Police did very well to beat the Navy 2nd by 15 runs. Thanks to Lacey and Williamson, and despite some excellent bowling by Lacey, who got 6 for 59, they knocked up 104, and then Lacey with 6 for 49 and Alexander with 4 for 18 trundled their opponents out for 68.

The Hong Kong Electric team put up a good fight against I.R.C. 2nd, but their batting apart from that of Murdoch and Banks was rather feeble. The same might be said of the Indians, who, but for Madar and Kitchell, would have been in sorry straits, while the wicket-keeping on both sides seems to have left something to be desired.

The friendly between the C.S.C.C. and the Queen's Regiment went to show that Hawkins has come on well as a bat, and that the Club has found a most valuable recruit in Kelly. The latter is a medium right-arm bowler with a nice action who should get lots of wickets provided he doesn't mind being hit and keeps them well pitched up. It is the most fatal mistake for a young bowler to lapse into trying to sling them down fast and thereby to lose his length.

On Sunday the Volunteers had quite a strong team out, against the Navy at King's Park and won comfortably, but when the Fleet re-assembled here the Navy team will be a much tougher proposition to tackle. As it was, Lacey and Timothy again bowled well, only Bonnar and Mitchell putting up much resistance to them, but the Navy batting was very weak. Parker, Vallack, Wales and Reid all getting wickets very cheaply.

The Club game at the K.C.C., as anticipated, saw the bat beating the ball all the time. E. F. Fincher distinguished himself again by knocking up another century—100—just as he did in his previous century—100—giving the credit of his first century to his brother—and a jolly good knock it was, as the bowling though not brilliant was fairly steady and certainly varied. He has improved enormously this year especially on the leg side, and has a really first-class drive past cover. He should also develop into quite a good bowler if only he can alter his delivery. At present after a longish run he delivers the ball from about a yard behind the crease and ducks as he does so, with the result that he loses all the advantage of height and puts down nearly every ball just short of a good length. Such bowling on a good wicket may keep a decent bat on the defensive, but is not likely to get him out.

Ramsay, too, will make a very useful change bowler when he gets better control of the ball, and is able to keep it off the leg side. He is quite fast, and new and again puts down in quite a real beauty which comes in quite a bit from the off. "Teddy" Fincher batted very soundly for his 50, and at the start was especially severe on Goodwin, who was inclined to overpitch.

The combined Schools did well to make a draw of it with the C.R.C. on Saturday and to beat the Volunteers 2nd XI. on Sunday. In the latter game Anderson came into his own with a finely played 71. It is good to see various teams fixing up games with School elevens.

L. EVERET.

HONG KONG UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

SECOND XI. FRIENDLY GAME.

The following have been selected to represent the "Varsity" 2nd XI. in a friendly match against the Craighengower Cricket Club "B" team on Saturday, at 2 p.m. sharp at Happy Valley:—F. Hipkiss (Capt.), A. Baker, A. Chan Fook, H. Barron, A. B. Suliman, G. H. Teoh, A. Aziz, K. P. Gan, D. Kai, A. Adams, and F. Fernando.

CRICKET.

The R.A.S.C. lost to the Diocesan Boys' School on their own ground on Wednesday by 63 runs. The home team batted first, and were all out for 63. R. Lee took 5 wickets for 38, and F. R. Zimmer 3 for 4. The schoolboys passed their opponents' total with five wickets in hand and went on to make 133. D. J. N. Anderson being top scorer with 46. Newberry took 3 wickets for 21 runs. Scores were as follows:—

R.A.S.C.	
W. Tibbs, b R. Lee	19
Major T. J. R. Langmaid, b R. Lee	0
H. Newberry, c G. Lee, b R. Lee	0
A. E. Wood, b R. Lee	7
W. Glenn, b R. Lee	10
A. Lyons, b Anderson	3
H. C. MacIntyre, b Anderson	0
W. Fennel, b Zimmer	5
Capt. W. H. Williams, c Featherstone, b Zimmer	14
H. Grover, c Featherstone, b Zimmer	0
J. E. Edwards, not out	1
Extras	9

Total 65

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Lee	15	5	38	5
Anderson	12	6	15	2
Zimmer	23	0	6	3

D.B.S.

F. R. Zimmer, b Newberry	9
F. K. Lee, b Newberry	16
R. Lee, b Glenn	0
D. J. N. Anderson, c Glenn	0
Rev. W. T. Featherstone, c Wood, b Newberry	6
J. L. Youngs, c Williams, b Newberry	0
G. A. Lee, c Wood, b Lyons	24
A. Prata St. Wood, b Lyons	14
R. Reed, c Langmaid, b Lyons	0
H. Jackson, b Newberry	14
B. Chan, not out	1
Extras	10

Total 133

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Newberry	11	3	21	5
Glenn	6	0	25	1
MacIntyre	6	3	10	0
Williams	1	0	9	0
Lyons	10	1	20	3
Fennel	5	0	28	1

LEAGUE CRICKET.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. H.K. POLICE R.C.

The following have been selected to represent the I.R.C. in the above match on Saturday, the 20th instant, on the Police Ground at 2 p.m. sharp:—

Sirdar Kahn (Capt.), M. P. Madar, A. M. Rumsah, A. R. Sufiadi, A. Butt, M. R. Abbas, N. B. Kitchell, D. Mohamed, A. Rahmin, R. Nazarin, J. M. A. Ramjahn. Reserves: Y. A. Curreen, A. R. H. Esmail.

VOLUNTEER "A" v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Volunteer "A" Team against the Indian Recreation Club at Soccer Ground at 2 p.m. sharp on Sunday, October 21st:—

S. J. Jordan (Capt.), R. R. Davies, J. E. Hancock, E. C. Fincher, N. A. E. Mackay, H. F. L. Ewin, A. Reid, J. J. Hirst, E. H. P. White, E. Zimmer and F. Zimmer.

THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

TO-MORROW'S GAMES AND TEAMS.

The following will represent the Kowloon 1st XI. against South China to-morrow (Saturday) on the Kowloon Football Club Ground; kick off at 4.45 p.m.:—Angus, Guest, Eastman, Hedley, Sims, Miles, Pile, McKelvie, Moss, Tierana, and Baldwin. Reserve: Spary.

The following will represent the Kowloon 2nd XI. against South China on the Kowloon Football Club Ground to-morrow (Saturday); kick-off at 3 p.m.:—Angus, Moore, Hast, Nicholls, Easterbrook, Robson, Hannan, Davis, King, Waddington, and Blacklock. Reserves: White, Brown, and Seddon.

HOCKEY AT KOWLOON.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. 1st XI. against the H.K. Hockey Club 2nd XI. at King's Park on Monday next, at 5 p.m.:—D. Harvey, E. R. Robinson, A. C. Jeffries, T. Seddon, F. Allen, E. O. Murphy, F. Munn, A. J. Ashby, F. R. Ashton, R. Murray, and T. J. Price. Reserves: A. R. Kinross and P. Sands.

The Y.M.C.A. will play in whites.

LAWN BOWLS.

LEAGUE MATCHES NEARING THE END.

SPEY CUP PROSPECTS.

The last series in the official programme of the Lawn Bowls League will be played to-morrow, and the season will then close, except for an overdue fixture between the Yacht Club and Taikoo, exactly seven weeks late owing to bad weather causing repeated postponements.

To-morrow's fixtures in the junior League still have a certain amount of interest, as the championship has been left for decision until the last. The "Recreio" "A" team have a wonderful record of successes after starting none too well. Since gaining a walk-over from the Yacht Club, the "Recreio" team have had a sequence of nine wins, and possess the unique record of having been unbeaten at home this season. When they meet the Yacht Club to-morrow, it is expected they will run away with the points and place their promotion prospects beyond dispute.

Civil Service do battle at Taikoo. It should be a close game, with the result probably in favour of the home team.

Kowloon C.C. meet Craighengower. The visitors lost in the match on the home ground, but at present strength they should win. Cricket, however, is likely to upset the teams.

Recreio "B" go as visitors to the Bowling Green Club. The home team stands a chance of gaining another victory over the Portuguese team, who lost by a wide margin last time.

Spey Cup Matches.

During the week the Club do "Recreio" maintained their reputation as bowlers by defeating the Kowloon Docks in their Spey Cup match. This victory was gained not so much through brilliant play but owing to the Portuguese skip saving his side on his extremely good form, and the Dockyard did not pull together as a team. It was the "Recreio's" first venture in the competition, and they started well.

It was unfortunate that East Point and Yacht Club started their match late, and the last few ends had to be left over until Monday. Darkness gathered so quickly that the Yacht Club had to sacrifice six shots at once, but they were able to gain two shots in the last end, which still leaves the East Point with a good asset when the match is continued.

Craighengower meet the winner of this match, but whichever team it may be, the bowls warriors will enter the final.

The Club to enter the final in the lower half brackets will be decided on Sunday afternoon on the Craighengower ground, when Club do "Recreio" and Civil Service will play their semi-final tie. Civil Service have a very strong side and are generally expected to carry the day. The strength of the "Recreio" team, however, should not be underestimated, and it may be an afternoon on which one of the teams is in form and the other all out.

The junior League tables and record of shots for and against are appended:—

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Recreio "A"	15	12	0	3	24
Civil Service	15	10	1	4	21
Taikoo R.C.	14	10	0	4	20
Kowloon B.G.C.	13	7	1	5	15
Craighengower	13	7	0	6	14
Kowloon C.C.	13	6	1	6	13
Recreio "B"	13	5	1	7	11
Yacht Club	14	4	0	10	8
East Point R.C.	16	4	0	12	8

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn.
Recreio "A"	1043	675	338	0
Civil Service	994	783	181	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	953	824	129	0
Taikoo R.C.	811	817	0	0
Craighengower	828	886	0	58
Kowloon C.C.	861	943	0	32
Yacht Club	681	778	0	95
Recreio "B"	807	935	0	128
East Point R.C.	798	1104	0	303

"One hears occasionally of incivility on the part of our public servants," writes a correspondent to a London paper, "but their manners compare very favourably with those I have encountered abroad. A friend and I, the other day, had taken a tram up the principal street of a well-known Belgian resort. When we got off I discovered I had left my umbrella on the tram. I jumped on again, leaving my friend in the road with all our money. The tram started off and the conductor demanded a fair of 80 centimes. I explained matters, and said that I had already paid. He refused to believe me, and stood there holding out his hand, blocking my exit. Arrived at the central stopping place, the conductor seized my hat, which, it being a hot day, I held in my hand, and bore it off in malicious triumph to the booking office in the station—a hostage for my 80 centimes! I returned hatless to our hotel and having collected the 80 centimes repaid to the booking office, where the clerk, having counted the money carefully (the value being two-thirds of a penny!), returned my property."

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HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUES.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

A full programme of football matches is arranged for to-morrow in all divisions of the English League, and the senior Scottish League.

Blackburn, who are now at the top of the First Division, are booked to play away at Burnley—leaders, until a fortnight ago, when they lost their place in a hard struggle with Manchester United. Derby County will make a great endeavour to regain the premier place, but they are likely to meet stiff opposition from Sheffield United.

Chelsea, Hull, and Notts County are running very close in the Second Division. The leaders play Oldham away and should win. The doings of the leaders in the Third Division, Luton in the Southern, and Wrexham in the Northern sections, will be watched with interest, as they are the only teams in their respective sections who have not yet lost a match. Luton should not have much difficulty in getting the points from Watford, while Wrexham will probably be fully extended by Stockport.

The principal match in the Scottish League is the first meeting of the old warriors Celtic and Rangers. The latter are so far unbeaten, and will be favourites after their phenomenal form of last week.

The fixtures are as under:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.	
Aston Villa v. Bolton.	
Burnley v. Blackburn.	
Bury v. Wednesday.	
Cardiff v. Sunderland.	
Leeds U. v. Manchester C.	
Leicester v. Portsmouth.	
Liverpool v. Huddersfield.	
Manchester U. v. Birmingham.	
Newcastle U. v. Arsenal.	
Sheffield U. v. Derby.	
West Ham v. Everton.	
Division II.	
Hull v. Stoke.	
Middlesbrough v. Blackpool.	
Millwall v. West Brom.	
Notts C. v. Notts Forest.	
Oldham v. Chelsea.	
Port Vale v. Clapton.	
Preston N.E. v. Swanssea.	
Reading v. Bradford.	
Southampton v. Barnsley.	
Tottenham v. Grimsby.	
Wolves v. Bristol C.	

TRAGIC DEATH OF VETERAN CRICKETER.

FOUND DEAD NEAR MOTOR CYCLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Oct. 17th.

The death has occurred of the veteran Warwick and England cricketer, S.P. Kinneir, who was found dead to-day near a motor-cycle in the Birmingham district.

Kinneir opened his career as a professional with Wiltshire, and afterwards played for Warwickshire.

He was a member of the M.C.C. Test team which toured Australia in 1911-12, playing in the Test match at Sydney.

He stood in the front rank of batsmen for at least ten seasons, though he had not played much cricket since the War. He was 55 years of age.

Division III. (Southern).

Bristol R. v. Brentford.
Crystal Pal. v. Charlton.
Fulham v. Merthyr.
Gillingham v. Exeter.
Newport v. Northants.
Plymouth v. Southend.
Queen's P.R. v. Bournemouth.
Swindon v. Norwich.
Torquay v. Brighton.
Walsall v. Coventry.
Watford v. Luton.

Division III. (Northern).

Accrington v. Ashington.
Bradford C. v. Doncaster.
Carlisle v. Nelson.
Crews v. Rochdale.
Halifax v. Chesterfield.
Hartlepool v. South Shields.
Lincoln v. Barrow.
Liverpool v. Darlington.
Stockport v. Wrexham.
Tranmere v. New Brighton.
Wigan v. Southport.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Airdrie v. Falkirk.
Ayr v. Queen's Park.
Celtic v. Rangers.
Cowdenbeath v. Raith.
Hearts v. Hibernians.
Motherwell v. Hamilton.
Partick v. Clyde.
St. Johnstone v. Dundee.
St. Mirren v. Kilmarnock.
Third Lanark v. Aberdeen.

SWIMMING RECORD BROKEN.

FINE PERFORMANCE BY CHINESE.

SPECTACULAR BACK STROKE EVENT.

LYON MAKES FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WIN.

Two exceptionally fine swimming events were seen at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening, when the 100 yards back stroke and 100 yards championships of the Colony were decided. The swimming proved to be unusually interesting, and was of the highest standard.

In the former event Leung Shui Man distinguished himself by breaking the record, coming in first in the fine time of 73.2-5 seconds, which is 2.4-5 seconds better than the previous record of 75.1-5 seconds, held by J. R. Johnstone since 1924. He is the first Chinese to win this event, and deserves—received—warm congratulations on his splendid performance.

The pace in yesterday's race was obviously very fast. J. R. Johnstone, L. R. Pereira, Yueng Yuen Wah, Morokuma and Leung Shui Man, who qualified for the final last Monday, lined up, and from the very start, this developed into a serious race. All the men were level for almost the first length, at the end of which the Japanese secured a slight lead. He then set the pace, closely followed by Leung Shui Man and Johnstone. He maintained his lead at the end of the second length, at which stage Pereira dropped out, and the Japanese seemed determined to keep ahead. Leung took no chances and watched the Japanese closely. By this time Morokuma and Leung had outdistanced the others, and an exciting struggle between the two drew forth loud cheers from the spectators, among whom were many Japanese and Chinese.

Morokuma kept on strongly, and leading by a yard at the end of the third length seemed likely to win. The Chinese, however, now asserted himself, and with a few powerful strokes drew level. Then they raced home. Leung evidently had something in reserve, and in the final stages broke away from the Japanese in spectacular style, reaching the home in record time. Morokuma finished second in 73.2-5 and John-

stone third in 77.1-5 seconds, all of which times were better than the previous record.

The previous winners were:—
YEAR. WINNER. SECONDS.
1924 J. R. Johnstone ... 78.1-5
1925 E. A. Noronha ... 81
1926 E. A. Noronha ... 84.4-5
1927 G. R. Razavat ... 84.3-5

Lyon Wins 100 Yards.
In the other event, D. Lyon won the 100 yards championship of the Colony, and thus annexes the title for the fifth year in succession—a performance that is expected to stand for many years to come.

Only four competed, viz., D. Lyon, J. R. Johnstone, Morokuma, and S. V. Gittings. This proved to be another fast and interesting race and the time set up by the winner, 60.3-5 seconds compares very favourably with the record, 59 seconds, held by the winner since 1924.

For the first length no one could forge ahead, all swimming very fast, but at the end of the second length Lyon, whose science in the art of turning and kicking off is worthy of emulation, secured a lead which he never lost. He even increased it and won the race comfortably. Meanwhile Johnstone and Gittings engaged each other in keen competition which eventually ended in a dead heat.

The results were:—
1st D. Lyon 60.3-5 secs.
2nd J. R. Johnstone Dead heat
S. V. Gittings 61.2-5 secs.

Previous Winners.
YEAR. WINNER. SECONDS.
1910 C. J. Cooke 63.4-5
1911 T. Logan 60.4-5
1912 R. Berthet 68.2-5
1913 C. J. Cooke 64
1916 J. R. Johnstone ... 63
1917 C. Logan 67
1919 J. R. Johnstone ... 64
1920 T. Logan 60.4-5
1921 J. R. Johnstone
(Interport) 60.2-5
1922 D. Lyon 62.4-5
1923 E. A. Noronha ... 65
1924 D. Lyon 59
1925 D. Lyon 60.2-5
1926 D. Gons 61
1927 D. Lyon 61.2-5

It is stated in Moscow that an agreement has been concluded with the Japanese company, Kito Karafuto Sekio, which undertakes to purchase the entire production of Soviet oil wells in Sakhalin. A special Soviet trust has been formed to exploit the wells, and qualified workmen are being transported there from Baku and Grozny. The first batch of 325 has already left Baku for Vladivostok.

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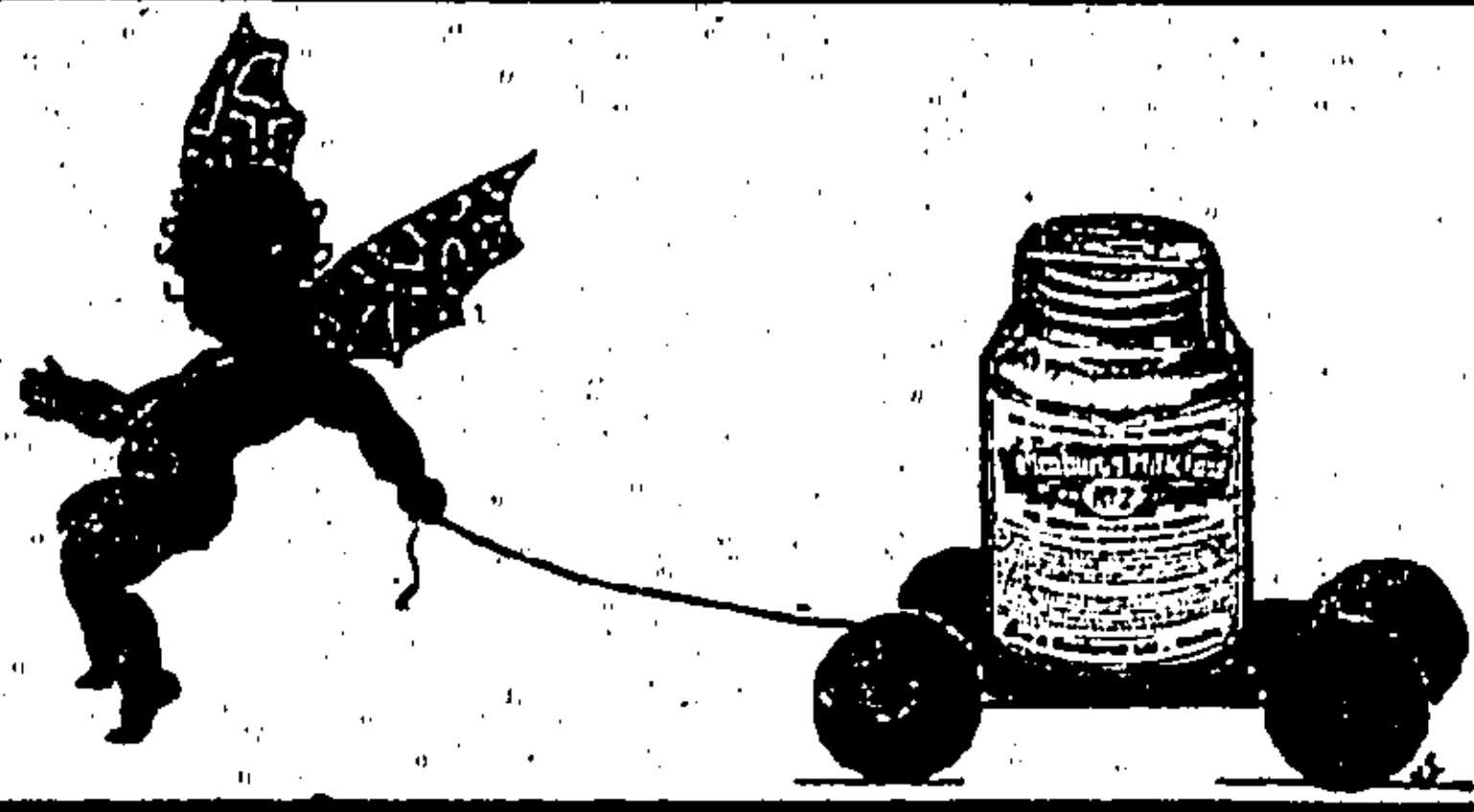
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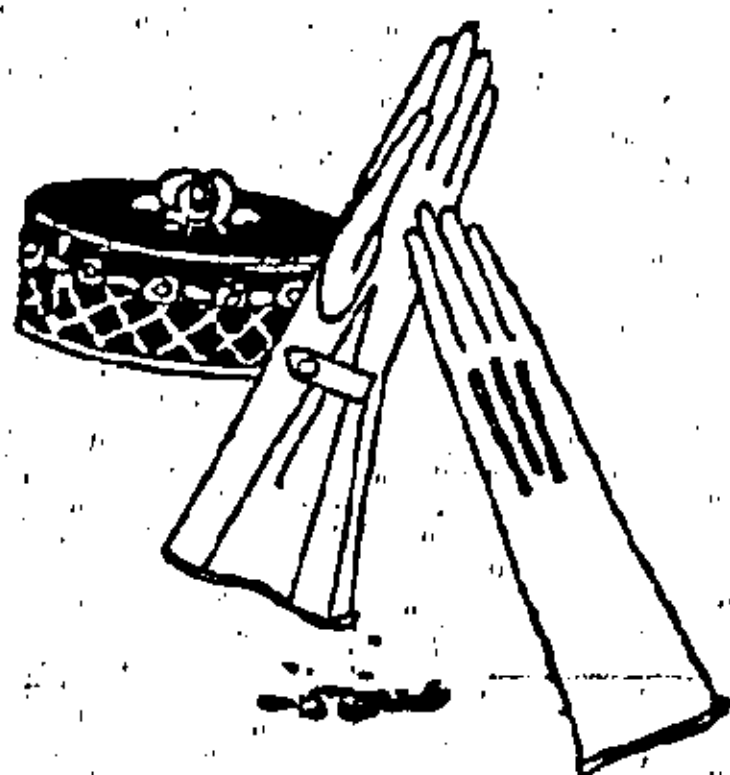
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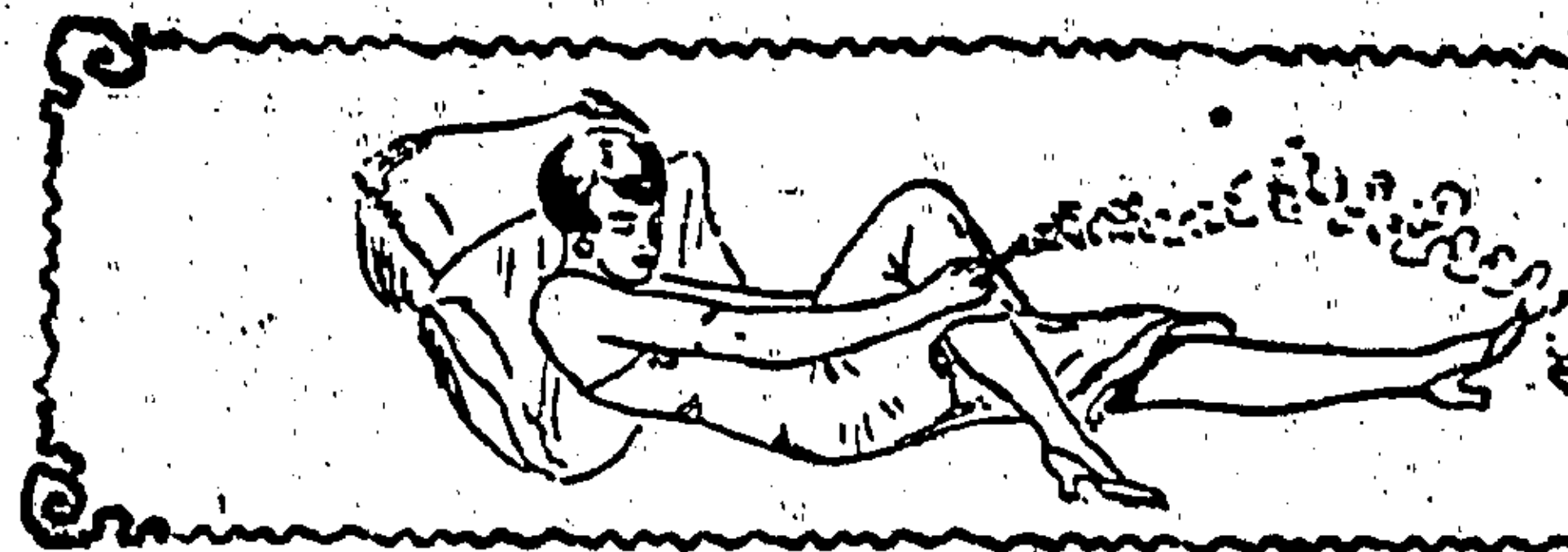


GLOVES

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WOMAN'S PAGE

FOUR FROCKS.

SATIN FOR AFTERNOON
WEAR.CLEVERLY DESIGNED
DRAPERIES.

The exquisite skill of the cutter has never been used to better advantage than in the new season frocks designed for afternoon or restaurant wear. Godets, of course, play an important part, but they are godets set in quite a new fashion. Sometimes they begin as a scarf belt, sometimes from an ornamental insertion, this latter often circular or triangular in form.

Pamela's new collection of model gowns offers an excellent chance to study the mode, and discover which of the fascinating things we saw sketched in the advance fashion books have really been adopted by smart women.

AUTUMN MILLINERY
NOVELTIES.

Felt hats with a suspicion of brim either at one side or all round are being ordered by Colonial buyers in preference to those of the helmet shape, according to the Home papers. For the English trade there are designed helmet shapes of gold net covered with flowers of beige felt, each flower having a gold cross in the centre. These would be particularly suitable for wear with the high-collared fur coats, and could be folded into the hand-bag at a matinee if desired.

Guzelle, because of its suppleness, and pouskin, which harmonises with black felt, are being used for winter hats for sport. Ermine tails, have supplanted "brush ospreys" for trimming smart winter hats.

The close-fitting helmet hats of breast-feather plumage which have been so popular for evening Casino wear have got a day-time translation. A friend back from Paris

CORDING AS TRIMMING.

ON LIGHT AND HEAVY FABRICS.



Cording is undoubtedly one of the most favoured trimmings of the moment. It is used on georgette and on the heaviest face cloth with equal success. It is worked in an "all-over" pattern—as on the bolero of the ensemble at the extreme right; in groups of straight lines—as on the centre model; in single lines, which take the place of the inverted tucks of yesterday, or in a combination of lines and whorls like those on the coat at the left of the group.

A much softer "cord" is used to-day than that associated with the cording of the past, so that however closely a pattern is worked the result is never stiff.

Navy blue and a blue several shades lighter are combined in the ensemble at the right. The cording is stitched with the darker blue silk on the lighter ground. The main part of the skirt is of the darker blue material.

Fox, dyed to the lighter shade of blue, is used for the cuffs and detachable collar.

It will be noticed that the skirt dips in front and at the back to follow the line of the bolero and skirt yoke.

The coat on the centre figure, which is of beige wool velour trimmed with brown fox, is fastened with three large buttons which appear at the ends of the diagonal bands of cording. The remaining coat is of coarse flannel in a dull shade of rose with collar and cuffs of palest grey fox.

Perhaps the most interesting frock is one of wine red satin which really defies description, although I will do my best. It is cut, to begin at the top, with a very wide boat neck on a tiny yoke, so wide that it nearly slips from the shoulders, a fashion which needs youth and a nicely rounded form. The bodice although skillfully draped looks quite simple the skirt is unobtrusively full, circular, with a deep droop on the left side coming to a point. It is really a wrap round affair open all down the side, the bound edges falling and keeping together on account of the fullness at that point. Round the hips is a loose swathed belt, rather reminiscent of the Summer's kerchief belt, though the effect is perhaps more that of a short tier cut longer on the right hip and narrowing towards the left. This belt ties in a bow on the hip, and the ends, if held out with either hand, form a complete semi-circle. In actual wear they fall like a

(Continued on next Column).

has brought a charming example of the newest kind. It is in gamebird colours and literally, of course, "feather" weight.

particularly soft and graceful godet.

Leaf green satin is used for another dress with a circular over skirt which starts about 8 inches below the hip. The material has been cut on different bias so as to get a shadow two colour effect.

Beige silk lace makes a very charming dress in which the important triangular lines are emphasised by the lace being cut and joined with a binding of *crêpe de chine*. The same material is used for the narrow stitched belt and cuffs.

For an older woman is a graceful gown of ring-velvet in silvery lime green crossed by a close checking of black lines. The skirt is beautifully draped having a long panel on the left hip and a swathed belt which ties at the right. The becoming cross over line is used for the bodice.

AT THE SIGN OF
FELIX.DECORATIVE HATS AND
FROCKS.

At the sign of the little black cat "Felix" you will always find a number of hats expressive of the decorative side of the new autumn mode.

When I looked in this week I found a party of girls very much enjoying themselves by trying on hats, and I felt considerable sympathy with one of them who exclaimed "Oh, I am so glad to see pretty hats again, I'm so tired of the plain little felt." Now I would not myself go so far as that, for the "plain little felt" is a very good friend indeed, and has come back this year in a most attractive guise, but it is certainly delightful to have these gay and colourful little velvet shapes in again, with their picturesque plumes and gold braiding.

Leaves Of Felt And Velvet.

I saw, for example, a small brimless cloche shape made of pink velvet leaves and trimmed with a small mount of silver sequins in front. A beige felt hat with flat green and bronze maple leaves, of velvet, applied on the crown, and a *thé d'antique* cap in cloth of silver has a wreath of the same maple leaves expressed in *tabac* brown felt. Scarlets, madonna and sage blues, and blush rose pinks, made the shelves gay, with here and there a glint of gold or silver trimming. All of these hats have individuality and *chic* and they are an excellent tonic for grey days.

Evening Frocks.

Among the new frocks whose acquaintance I was delighted to make this week, is an airy fairy creation of orchid chiffon for dancing hours. Narrow silver ribbon is stitched on to suggest a swathed sash, and a cleverly cut godet at the left hip give the movement which is so important in the present fashions.

Very lovely is a white georgette frock which might be used for smart afternoon wear or at a small dance or dinner party. It is cut very simply on loosely girdled chemise lines with a *bateau* neck line, and is trimmed with *découpé* work in an exquisite design, which forms the front panel at the skirt and a narrow panel running up the centre of the bodice. The rest of the bodice is knife pleated.

An apricot georgette frock is cut on picture lines and has a deep bolero collar edged with gold lace.

PICTURES FOR
EVERYONE.A GALLERY OF JAPANESE
ART.

The pictures for the next exhibition of Japanese water-colours have already arrived at Komor's. When I went in yesterday I found Mr. Komor and his daughter busily marking them off, and I was privileged with the sight of some of them, although the exhibition will not be open to the public until about the 25th of this month.

The exhibition comprises, as usual, a large number of water-colours from the foremost Japanese artists of the day Yamamoto, Terrabuchi, Kano, and others. Every subject is treated, landscape, seascape, portrait, and figure compositions; and the wonderful light effects for which the Land of the Rising Sun is so famous are used over and over again to illuminate different scenes.

The prices as usual are amazingly low, \$25 will buy a picture which will be a lasting joy and pride, and there are very many smaller works which can be yours for only a dollar or two.

Among the pictures this year are a few oil-colour paintings, which show that Japanese artists are working on the same lines as their Western brothers in an attempt to put down for all time the fleeting beauties of nature. Two of these in particular are very striking and attractive.

Some modern wood-cuts will please nearly everyone. Exquisite use has been made of pure colour and line, and these little pictures are very decorative.

Komor's picture exhibitions are always welcome here, because they are exhibitions of which every one can afford to carry away a memento and which everyone enjoys.

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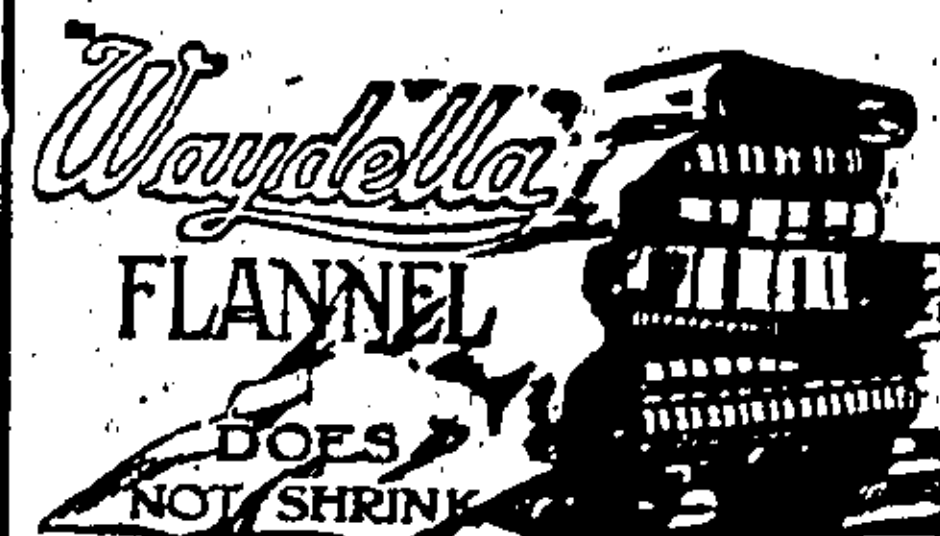
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SATSUMA WARE.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

CAN YOUR CHILDREN SEE?

KIM'S GAME FOR WET DAYS.

Can your children see? "Of course they can," I can hear an indignant mother reply. "I don't neglect their eyesight!"

Nevertheless many children, and grown-ups too, see next to nothing. Their eyes are good, but they are blind to the thousand points of beauty and interest which make life vivid.

A small boy has been staying with me. He went for a walk the day after he arrived, and when he returned I asked, "What did you see?"

"Oh! nothing!" he replied cheerfully.

So we started to play Kim's Game. Do you know it? Fill a tray with small objects familiar to every child—a book, a knife, a glass, and so on. Let him look at it for one minute by your watch, and then see how many of the things he can name after the tray is removed. The first time Hugh named only four, but in a week nineteen.

We played the game out of doors too. It was, as he said, "fearfully interesting!" Ten cows, one goat with a new kid, three birds' nests lined with moss, a beautiful butterfly, and an old man cutting a hedge. All these he showed me with pride, and when he added that "the old man had such a very kind face," I knew he was beginning to see.

Personality That Colours Vision.

There is an old saying, "As I am, so I see." Hugh and I discussed it. At first he thought it ought to be "As I am, so I look," because "if people were cross, they

(Continued on next column.)

BEAUTY HINT.

MISTAKES IN APPLYING COSMETICS.

Common mistakes that women make when using cosmetics were summarised by a beauty expert as follows:

They do not powder or cream their necks. Consequently they ruin the entire effect. The neck must always be treated as part of the face and made up accordingly. Do your make-up before you put your dress on, and not afterwards.

They put too much rouge on their cheeks and mouths.

They rough after they have powdered instead of before.

They forget their eyelashes and their eyebrows. Eyelashes need occasional darkening and eyebrows must be combed and pinched into shape.

They do not realise that a strong make-up is needed for the glaring "bits of night clubs and restaurants, but a discreet entirely different one for a walk on a sunny morning in town.

looked cross," but finally he suggested: "If you were nasty, you'd see nasty!"

He was right. What we really are colours our vision.

Seeing Beauty In Dullness.

Later the boy will learn that because he is loving and true he will see love and truth in many queer guises, and because he can see beauty he will find it where some can find only dullness.

Can your children see? It depends upon us—not only how much they see but what they see; not failings in their fellows, but beauty, kindness, and truth through life.

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

There is always something new in furnishing fabrics to be found at WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW'S. This week it is a silk finish material which would be equally suitable for hangings or covers, although I think the particular beauty would show best in the former use. The material, which is shot, is striped with bands of a sort of shadow cretonne floral design. I saw it in several colours as, pink shot violet with pink flowers, pink shot orange with orange flowers giving a sunset flame effect, and the violet blue shot with bronze flowers, which I thought the most attractive of all.

MADAME SARAVAT has some really delightful things, which were not unpacked when I was in last week. There are jumper suits, some with knitted woolen jumpers with tinsel lines to be worn over silk skirts, others of stockinette or the charming new varieties of Knashdrap.

From the sleepy little Sussex town of Arundel a new deck chair has come to WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW'S. It is made of good English wood and good English canvas, striped or plain coloured, the latter on a removable frame, so that if it rots you can replace it without the use of nails. The chair itself is made on novel lines and provides one less trap for unwary fingers than the ordinary variety. There is no adjustable prop to fix the height, but when set up the chair is in a position for sitting upright. As you lie back, however, it gives to your weight and automatically fixes itself at the angle you find most comfortable.

A number of cases of felt and velvet hats were being unpacked when I was in LANE, CRAWFORD'S on Tuesday. Those I saw were mostly simple models with a medium brim, and a narrow band of gros-

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN DRESS.



Unusual trimming and intricate cut make for chic in these new autumn models materialized in embroidered lace, chiffon felt, and black velvet.

I saw, too, some three-piece suits which are particularly chic, consisting of jumper, skirt and long coat, this latter to be worn open, in light weight wool and stockinette. The coat and skirt are of the wool, and the jumper of the knitted fabric trimmed with bands of the heavier material. There is a big selection of hats, some very cheap and others exclusive models.

In LANE, CRAWFORD'S children's department I saw adorable little booties, those fascinating and not very practical things that every mother loves to dress her darling up in. Some of them are in knitted wool or silk with awns down "turnovers," others have a looped wool turnover, and they are in the pretty baby colours as well as white.

There are some little pram sets in white wool too, knitted in loops to give a caracol effect and bound with silk braid. I could not say how they would wash but they look delightful.

I suppose most of us have ruefully pulled ourselves out of bed at least once during the last fortnight in search of a warmer blanket, and certainly no time should be lost in purchasing all that your household are likely to need during the winter. WHITEWAY'S "Earlywarm" blankets are specially made for such climates as ours. They are all pure wool and are very light yet warm.

I hear that the PIONEER SILK STORE are doing a lot of business during their sale, certainly the shop is always full and the bargains to be had quite remarkably good. A shipment of flannel colic coats in all sorts of designs came in on Tuesday, and they are being sold for \$3.50 each which is very little. I wonder what the Lido beauties who were wearing them so much this summer paid for theirs in London or Paris!

They had also this week some floral crepe brocade in several pretty colours which was new to me and would make the most attractive linings for evening cloaks or fur coats. The material is very soft, and the design appears to be embroidered in colours to tone with the ground, as for instance mauve with faint touches of pink and blue in the embroidery, pastel blue with pink and green.

All goods are much reduced the sale.

grain ribbon. Some of them have a little of the fashionable stitching or embroidery on the crown as well, or a contrasting ribbon, but for most part they were the simple type of hat which is so becoming to English women especially for early autumn wear. There were some more "dresy" models in the boxes which were still unpacked, I believe.

Downstairs in WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW'S I saw an excellent range of Viegellins and light weight tweeds, wools and velvet cloths had come in for street dresses and coats for the autumn season. The Viegellins have a striped, a checked and a plain material in each colour and there are among them some very beautiful shades.

A big shipment of artificial flowers for decoration purposes was being unpacked near by. I noticed dahlias, larkspur and corn flowers, which were all very well made, also roses, lilac and maiden-hair fern and many other flowers.

There is something very attractive about the nice clean shineness of aluminium cooking vessels. No little spot of dirt can hide and bluish unseen, on it, and you have the happy knowledge that your food is cooked not only under the most hygienic conditions, but with the least extravagance in the use of fuel, for aluminium heats very quickly. "Diamond" Aluminium ware, which stocked by WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW'S, is the best British make and the best for British people, though you may find it hard to persuade your boy so. He prefers the old blackened iron pots which are never properly cleaned because the dirt and remains of the last meal don't show!

HAIR WAVING.

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CHILDREN WHO RULE THEIR PARENTS.

MORE FRIEND THAN MOTHER.

[By SIR ROBERT PARR, O.S.B.]

"She is more like a sister to them than a mother." In these few words a young acquaintance of mine summed up the relationship of a young mother to her children, and incidentally supplied a key to a problem which it appears has been disturbing a good many people for some time—the alleged tendency of modern children to rule their parents.

The young matron whom we were accustomed to regard with a feeling akin to awe, has long disappeared from our midst. Her place has been taken by a shingled, short-skirted young person who looks no older than she feels, and certainly little suggests what she actually is—a mother.

The modern mother has immense vitality. She partners her son at tennis and her husband at golf, between whiles superintending the running of her household. She is often as good a dancer as her daughter if not a better.

The Modern Girl's "Best Pal."

But her enjoyment and zest for life is completely genuine; she avoids her children's habit of cultivating a bored and cynical attitude towards life and parents in general. And, rather curiously, she arouses little envy. Admiration would be a better word. "She is my best pal" is a frequent expression on the lips of the modern girl when speaking of her mother. In short, she is adored by all and sundry.

Though no one would be so foolish as to deplore this friendship certainly existing between modern children and their parents, since it makes for happy and united families and destroys any risk of that corroding favouritism which caused such havoc in some Victorian families, there are, after all, said and done, certain limits. Victoria Methods were harsh—but effective.

The Victorian method of bringing up a child was often harsh and detrimental to his future welfare, but in its way it was effective, and children were brought up, as they should be to look up to and respect their parents.

But many modern parents have gone to the opposite extreme. It is possible to imagine a child today regarding his parents with awe, or rather the respect that has in it the elements of awe. True, this cultivation of a sense of fear encouraged by the Victorians was where they lamentably failed in a just and wise upbringing, but modern parents will fail yet more lamentably if they allow their children to lose that respect.

There is little danger in the new relationship, provided the mother keeps a restraining hand on any tendency of the child to take matters into his own hands. Many mothers to-day, either because they are too tender-hearted or ignorant of the subtle workings of the little mind, allow their children to "boss." When they are naughty, instead of correcting or punishing them by the withholding of a treat, they will often employ bribery. This is as futile as it is dangerous. As the child grows up he will become more and more intractable whenever his wishes are opposed.

A Mother's Incompetence Soon Realised.

Children are guided largely by their instincts, and they soon get to know exactly where the land lies. Once a mother allows herself to be overruled the child intuitively senses her incompetence to deal with the situation and does not hesitate to take advantage of her.

The Economics Of Upbringing.

I do not suggest that the modern young woman does not make a good mother. She has a wider experience and more wisdom than her predecessor in the economics of bringing up children, and she does somehow manage to make the lives of her little ones brighter and happier in every way, and on the whole manages to improve their characters. And there is certainly more affection between parents and their children to-day than was the case before the war, an outcome probably of this new relationship.

Parents The Wisest Judges.

Nevertheless, modern children must not be allowed to lose sight of the fact that their parents are generally the wisest judges of what is best for them. And the wise parent, while encouraging this friendship between herself and her children, will not fail to impress upon them in suitable moments that she is, above all, their mother.

Daily Mail.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN DRESS.

ADAPTABLE AUTUMN MILLINERY.

RAINBOW SHELVES.

While the fate of the bonnet remains more or less on the lap of the gods, the beret is firmly established in popular favour already. The bonnet, except in its most modified form, does not seem to harmonise with the dress of the day—or, for that matter, with the fashionable face of the moment.

This is an age of such sophisticated simplicity that in a real bonnet one can feel "at home." Though it may enhance the charm of certain faces—and it undoubtedly does—it upsets the balance of the general outline, except where a picture frock is concerned.

The Adaptable Beret.

The beret, on the other hand, has caught the spirit of modern dress and adapts itself to every need of the up-to-date wardrobe. This adaptability is admirably illustrated in the hats of the beret type which you will find in the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. There are some models of velvet which are rich looking enough for the most elaborate afternoon toilet. A sweeping tuft of feathers which suggests the picturesque headgear of Rembrandt's day gives some of them that cavalier look which is so charming with the new redingote coat styles. Others are embroidered with gold or coloured thread. Then again the beret may be absolutely plain and of coloured felt, a charming mode for use with sports wear, or it may strike a mean between the two, and follow those lines of chic simplicity which are characteristic of many of the smartest felt hats this season.

In The Illustration.

Two unusual phases of this ubiquitous headgear are shown in the sketch on this page. The top one, of gold lame embroidered all over in black, green, and lacquered braids, is intended for evening occasions or a *thé d'hôte*.

Vanity Case In Tassel.

Its tassel is particularly interesting. The jade and lacquer-red heading unscrews to disclose a tiny mirror, puff, and rouge pad. A lipstick depends from a ring under it, where it is hidden by the black silk strands of the tassel.

A Cap Of Felt And Georgette.

The cap in the middle is made on the lines created by Maria Guy. The crown, of chiffon felt, is mounted on a band of folded georgette in the same shade. A long streamer of georgette is attached to the cap at the back and is arranged scarf-wise in whatever manner suits the individual wearer.

The last sketch shows a little hat that is most becoming to almost every type of face.

Of black velvet, the brim is folded back over the crown and faced with fine silver straw.

The New Colours.

Nearly 300 felt and velvet hats arrived this week at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. The most prominent colours are nigger brown, navy and madonna blues, sea grass green, and scarlet, white, of course, the ever popular beige and black is not forgotten.

Most of these little hats rely on their cut for ornament. They may be trimmed with *appliqué* bands of their own material or a narrow *guirlande* ribbon of the same shade. Pin tucks, turned up portions, fan shaped *appliqués* and tiny buckles of *diamanté*, gold, silver, or coloured stone give all the necessary trimming in most cases, though embroidery and applications of another colour are by no means unusual.

But as you look round the shelves you are brought back again to this aspect of adaptability which is so important a feature of the autumn millinery. Almost any of these hats could be worn with very different toilets, they seem to possess that enviable power of taking on the character of the ensemble of which they form a part. With a simple sports suit they look just as well as they do with a tailor made, a fur coat, or an afternoon dress.

The Damsel Hats.

Some more examples of that most charming fashion the *damsel* hat have come in. They are all expressed in *matelée* braid and trimmed with silver or gold. Sequins and gilded beads play an important rôle too. One of the most attractive aspects of these caps is their featherweight and the fact that you can treat them with far less respect than they deserve without hurting them in the least.

LAWN TENNIS.

C.R.C. "AT HOME."

EXHIBITION MATCHES.

The Chinese Recreation Club "At Home," which was unavoidably postponed last month on account of inclement weather, will be held to-morrow at Causeway Bay. As winners of the three divisions of the Tennis League, they will meet the respective teams drawn from the "Rest" in exhibition matches, in which some fine play is expected. Play will commence at 3 p.m.

The selected teams are as follows:

WINNERS.

"A" Team—Captain: M. K. Lo. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, N. Sze Kwong and C. Choa, Ho K. Lau and Ip Tak Cheuk.

"B" Team—Lau Man Ching and Ng Kam Chuen, Horace Lo and W. C. Hung, Kwok Po Kan and Ma Wai But.

"C" Team—Captain: Cheng Chi Wing. Cheng Chi Wing and Chau Wah Po, Chiu Tsun Chiu and Lau Man Kwong, Choy Ping Fan and Ip Kau.

THE REST.

"A" Division.

S. A. Rumbhah (Indian R.C.) and H. D. Rumbhah (Craigengower); T. Honda (M.B.K.) and S. E. Green (Kowloon C.C.); Dr. Tottenham (University) and J. S. McEachran (Hong Kong C.C.).

"B" Division.

W. A. Nowers (Hong Kong C.C.) and R. M. Henderson (Hong Kong C.C.); Lu Tak Lam (University) and Ho Wai Hing (South China A.A.); T. Isomura (Nippon) and M. Kintjima (M.B.K.).

"C" Division.

C. Barretto (Recreio) and H. A. Barroes (Recreio); Lieut. C. H. Atkins (Kowloon C.C.) and C. Pile (M.C.A.); C. C. Ma (South China) and A. White (Civil Service).

£10,000 FOR A FOOTBALLER.

OFFER REFUSED.

A transfer fee of £10,000 has been offered for a Lancashire footballer by a southern club.

The offer was carefully considered and the reply was, "We dare not accept it." The officials were afraid of offending local opinion.

If an offer of £10,000 were accepted, the player, if belonging to an English club, would be entitled to £100 for each year's service with the club. The recognised maximum is £500. After five years' service a player may receive a "benefit" up to £850.

In Scotland there is no limit to the amount a player may receive when transferred.

£7,500 Half-back.

The record transfer fee is £7,500, paid by Aston Villa to Patrick Thistle for Gibson, a half-back. But higher offers have been made.

Sir Charles Clegg, the president of the Football Association, spoke strongly last season when his own club, Sheffield United, were asked to pay £10,000 for a man. A transfer system which permitted such sums, he declared, was wrong, but he said he had been unable to find an alternative to it.

It is understood that the player for whom £10,000 was then asked was S. Gibson, the Nottingham Forest wing forward. Gibson has just been transferred to Sheffield United for several thousand pounds less.

The Arsenal offered more than £7,500 for McGarry, the Celtic centre forward. The reason why he was not transferred was that he claimed £2,000 from the fee. Newcastle United have considered an offer of £8,000 for Gallacher, their centre forward.

APPETISING FISH DISHES.

WAYS OF USING "LEFT-OVERS."

OVERS.

Any kind of cooked fish may be used for this timbale. Remove all skin and bones from about 1lb. of cooked fish and flake it finely. Grease a small high casserole or a timbale mould, and put in a layer of fish mixed with picked shrimps and chopped mushrooms (either bottled or the grilled "fresh variety"), season, add a dust of nutmeg, and coat with tomato sauce.

Continue these layers until the ingredients are all used, the top layer being macaroni. Cover and cook gently in a moderate oven for 1½ to 2 hours. Serve in the casserole, or turn out on to a hot dish.

Fish Tart.—Flake 1½lb. of cooked fish, mix with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg to taste, 1 teaspoonful of grated onion, and a gill of anchovy or tomato sauce. Make hot, then draw the pan to the side of the fire and stir in the beaten egg-yolk.

Fill into a tin lined with short-crust pastry. Cover with a lid of pastry, knock up the edges, and brush the tart over with the slightly whipped white of an egg. Bake in a fairly hot oven 20 to 40 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

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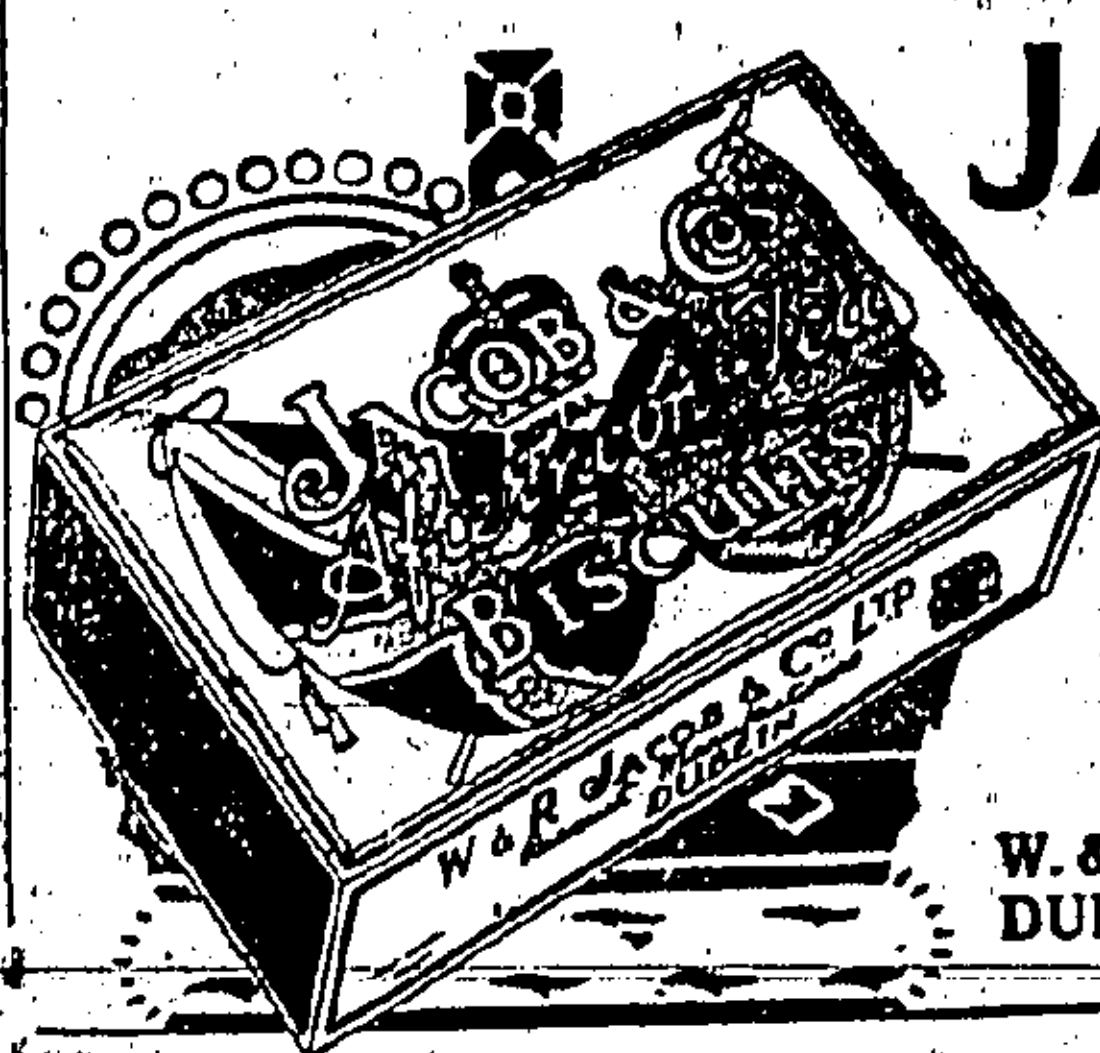
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS CONTAINS MANY FEATURES WHICH WILL BE READ WITH INTEREST BY THOSE WHO WISH TO KEEP INFORMED UPON CURRENT EVENTS IN THE COLONY.

Professor John Nind Smith endeavours to explain away the "misunderstandings" which have arisen regarding the £15,000,000 worth of contracts which were supposed to have been on the point for completion when he left England some weeks ago. Mr. Smith admits that he has not been always altogether responsible for his actions.

At a social gathering in aid of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Mrs. W. T. Southorn gave an interesting address in appreciation of the international goodwill existing in the colony which made it possible to carry out such a function so successfully as to net \$5,000 for a most deserving humanitarian cause.

A full account is given of the welcome to the Rev. F. C. Young, the new Pastor of the Union Church, who has just arrived to take the place of the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

The remarkably successful development of the Fanling Hunt is fully described in a report of the annual general meeting held this week.

Further development in the case against an ex-official of the Treasury who is accused of defrauding that department of over \$280,000 are reported, relating to new charges of misappropriation of water revenue.

Cables from the north deal with the latest phases of the military and political situation.

The racing, cricket and football seasons having reopened, current events are reported and prospects discussed.

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THREE GANG ROBBERIES.

CULPRITS GET THEIR DESERTS.

FIVE YEARS AND THE "CAT."

Five years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the "cat" was the sentence meted out to three robbers yesterday by Mr. Justice P. Jackson at the Supreme Court. There were three cases of armed robbery heard before his Honour, and in each case only one man was brought to book, his associates having evaded arrest.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted in all three cases, and none of the defendants was legally represented.

Lau Cho was charged with robbing the inmates of No. 31, Hay Wong Terrace. He was also charged with stealing various articles including jewellery, silk coverlets, a blanket, and \$27 in money, the property of Hon King Shan.

Mr. Holmes said prisoner was one of a gang of four men who visited the complainant's flat at seven o'clock in the morning when she was out. The servants in the house were at work, one of them ironing clothes. Four men entered the premises, two of them were armed with knives. They pushed the women into a cubicle, where they were tied up and gagged with towels.

Complainant returned while the robbers were ransacking the house. She found the door closed, and shouted out to her servants to open, but, although there was no reply, the door was suddenly opened. She walked in, when the four men pounced upon her and made her a prisoner, a pair of earrings and a couple of gold rings being taken from her.

Prisoner took part in tying up the complainant, and also took an active part in ransacking the place. He also acted as guard, holding a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill the women if they moved.

On September 27th the police raided certain premises, where the prisoner was arrested. An identification parade was held, when the complainant and her servants identified him.

Prisoner entered a defence of mistaken identity. He said he was not in the Colony at the time of the robbery.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and ordered to receive 12 strokes of the "cat."

An Old Case.

Hung Yau was also charged with robbery. He was said to have been in the company of two or more men when they robbed No. 383, Des Voeux Road West, on August 30th.

Adopting the old ruse of entering the house on the pretext of desiring to rent a cubicle, prisoner first made a survey of the situation. He told the complainant that he would take the cubicle, and would return later. He kept his promises, and when he visited the house the second time he had two friends with him, one of whom was armed with a knife. They intimidated the inmates and after having secured them, ransacked the premises.

The loot was said to include a leather suitcase, three gold bangles, four rings, two gold ornaments, earrings, watches, and fur coats, of a total value of \$1,000.

Prisoner admitted taking part in the robbery, but said he was acting under the instructions of another man named Lau On.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and in passing sentence, his Lordship remarked that the prisoner had been guilty of a very serious offence, which had been aggravated by the use of violence on helpless women. Prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and to receive 12 strokes of the "cat."

An Aberdeen Adventure.

A Chinese who stole from a mat-shed a pair of blankets and \$8 in money had to pay dearly for his exploit. Ho Kin was charged with being concerned in robbery by two or more men at a matshed at Tsun-wan, Aberdeen, on September 24th.

Mr. Holmes explained that at about 1 a.m. on the morning in question the mistress of the matshed heard a noise, and found her window had been opened and two men were inside the shed. One of them was the prisoner, who held a knife in his hand. They tied up the woman and her daughter, but allowed a child of five years to remain in bed.

The latter escaped from the house and went to the villagers for help, but by the time they came the robbers had left. On the following afternoon prisoner was arrested.

The jury also found the accused guilty, and the same punishment was meted out as in the preceding case.

WHO EXECUTED CHARLES I.?

EVIDENCE AGAINST A JOURNALIST.

Evidence, "stronger than that against anyone else," that Charles I. was executed by Henry Walker, a journalist of the Cromwellian period, is brought forward by Mr. J. G. Muddiman, in the latest volume of the Notable "British Trials Series—"The Trial of Charles I."

The suspicion that Charles I. was beheaded, not by the official executioner, Richard Brandon, but by some amateur, has from time to time been considered. Rumours that the blow had been struck either by Colonel Fox or by Captain Edward Frodsham, two officers of the Parliamentary Army, were current immediately after the death of the King.

Immediately after the Restoration inquiries were instituted by Parliament, and the evidence against one "Mathew, who gloried that he was an instrument in the execution of his late Majesty," Phineas Phayne, "one of the messengers of the so-called Court," and two others was turned down.

Honours And Rewards.

Further evidence, however, was forthcoming during the trials of 29 regicides, which were begun at Hicks Hall, in the Old Bailey, on October 10th, 1660. One of these, Axtell, was so deeply incriminated for his share in the massacre of Drogheda, that his execution was certain, even if he were not convicted of high treason. Mr. Muddiman asserts that "he undoubtedly knew who the two distinguished headsmen were, and, knowing that his case was hopeless, decided to throw every obstacle in the way of those anxious to ascertain who it was who beheaded the King."

One of the witnesses at Axtell's trial, Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson, who had been second in command of a regiment in Ireland, gave an account of a conversation about the King's execution, which he had had with Axtell in Dublin, five or six years before. Axtell, he remarked, stated that he and others were employed to arrange the execution, and that of several persons who offered themselves as headsmen, they had chosen two, "Hulet and Walker."

"Hulet," or William Hewlett, was afterwards sentenced to death, although there is no record of his having been executed, and Mr. Muddiman considers that "the accusation of Walker, whose Christian name was never stated, at once arouses the suspicion that Henry Walker, the journalist, was alluded to, for 'Walker' must have been someone whom everybody recognised at once, and there was no other Walker than Henry Walker whose name was so familiar to the public as to satisfy this condition." He also points to the honours and rewards which Walker afterwards received from the Rump and from Cromwell in and after 1649, as strong corroboration of this suspicion, and to the actual tradition that he was the man who beheaded the King.

"Stout Fellows."

Walker was the editor of a new-book called "Perfect Occurrences," from various issues of which Mr. Muddiman quotes denials that he had anything to do with the King's execution, as showing that Walker had some personal interest in the matter.

He was evidently closely associated with Cromwell, for on the last week of June, 1649, Cromwell sent instructions for a lengthy paragraph to be inserted in "Perfect Occurrences"—"For satisfying people how they and the Army have been abused by the practices of a Papist and others, to render the Army odious." The paragraph was concerned with the attempt of William Lilly, the astrologer, and Robert Spavin, Cromwell's secretary at the time of the King's execution, to extort money from Royalists who wished to leave the Kingdom, by means of forged passes under Cromwell's hand and seal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson gave further particulars of his Dublin conversation during the trial of William Hewlett, asserting that Axtell used the words, "we would not employ persons of low spirit that we did not know and therefore we pitched upon two stout fellows." The stout fellows were "Walker and Hulet," Axtell adding that "Poor Walker and Hulet took up the head" receiving for their services "thirty pounds a piece or thirty pounds between them."

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Pres. Monroe ... Sun, Dec. 16, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun, Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun, Jan. 13, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes ... Sun, Jan. 27, 8 a.m.

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Pres. Jefferson ... Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln ... Nov. 24th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland ... Dec. 4th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison ... Dec. 8th, 6 p.m.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Oct. 18th.

	Previous Day	At 2 p.m.	At 6 a.m.	At 10 p.m.
Barometer...	29.95	30.04	30.01	
Temperature...	75	68	79	
Humidity...	70	67	55	
Wind—				
Direction...	ESE	NNE	ENE	
Force...	3	2	2	
Weather...	C	O	B	
Rain...	0.00	0.10	0.00	
Highest open-air Temperature, 17th-18th				68
Lowest open-air Temperature, 18th-19th				68

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 19th to 25th, 1928.

		Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.			Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Days of Week	Date of Month			Days of Week	Date of Month		
Fri.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		2 14	4 5	7 18	2 6		
Sat.	20	11 43	7 1	8 0	4 4		
Sun.	21	No. inter.	high low	7 58	2 7		
Mon.	22	No. inter.	high low	8 58	2 7		
Tues.	23	No. inter.	high low	9 58	2 7		
Wed.	24	No. inter.	high low	10 58	2 7		
Thurs.	25	No. inter.	high low	11 58	2 7		

Mr. W. V. Morland, General Manager of the Walsall Tramways, who addressed a recent Conference of Transport Associations, referred to what he termed the saturation of the streets. Mr. Morland prophesied that the great provincial cities in England would soon have to consider the question of providing one or two relief underground lines. Mr. P. J. Dollan, Vice-Chairman of the Glasgow Tramways Committee, said that it was ridiculous to assume that the Committee methods of 25 years ago were adequate to deal with present transport problems. In Glasgow the tramways had to face the competition of 800 omnibuses, owned by a few companies, whose directors could take a resolution on a Friday afternoon and carry it into effect on Saturday. But tramways management had to go through a process which might take weeks or months in reaching a decision. There should be an end to niggling interference with the management.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
STEAMER "JEYFORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 16th OCTOBER, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 5th November, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Oct., 1928. [6862]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "OANFA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 17th October.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd October, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 6th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

16th October, 1928. [6866]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "JAPANESE PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 13th inst., Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

By FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong. Telephone No. 3165.

Hong Kong, 13th Oct., 1928. [6852]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.
FROM CALCUTTA, BANGGON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TAKLIWA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 19th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Hong Kong, 13th Oct., 1928. [6846]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 19th Oct.	Noon
NINGBO, SHANGHAI, & DALY	"CHINKIANG"	On 20th Oct.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Oct.	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 21st Oct.	Noon
WUHAIR, CHONG & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Oct.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHEW"	On 23rd Oct.	6 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	On 24th Oct.	3 p.m.
HOANG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Oct.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 28th Oct.	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th Oct.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWYANG & DALY	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Oct.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & TIENTSIN	"ANTUNG"	On 30th Oct.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 31st Oct.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 31st Oct.	3 p.m.
WUHAIR, CHONG & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Nov.	4 p.m.

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* CHANGTIE	8th February, "	15th February, "

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S.S. "PYRREUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	18th November
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G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 21st Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHENONORAU ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 31st Dec.
CHENONORAU ... 18th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 2nd Jan., 1929
PORTHOS ... 1st Jan., 1929	D'ARTAGNAN ... 16th Jan.
ATHOS II ... 18th Jan.	SPHINX ... 30th Jan.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan.	PAUL LECAT ... 13th Feb.
SPHINX ... 12th Feb.	

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ARRIVALS.

October 17th.

Antenor, British str., 6,800 tons, Capt. J. G. Reynard, from Liverpool and ports. She left Liverpool on September 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B. & S.

Dakar Maru, Japanese str., 4,383 tons, Capt. A. Ito, from Singapore, which port she left on October 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—N.Y.K.

October 18th.

Borneo Maru, Japanese str., 4,201 tons, Capt. S. Tabeta, from Yokohama and Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Chinkiang, British str., 1,885 tons, Capt. C. Stringer, from Canton, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. C43—B. & S.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. Beck, from Weihaiwei, which port she left on October 12th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.

Sumatra, Swedish str., 5,083 tons, Capt. Swan Holberg, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 3—Gillman & Co.

Taishan, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. C. M. Manley, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchants' Wharf—C. M. S. N. Co.

Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. N. Harring, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17—Yen Yuen Co.

Yaching, British str., 928 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

October 18th.

Anking, for Singapore.
Antenor, for Shanghai.
Clare Jensen, for Saigon.
Dakar Maru, for Shanghai.
Gensen Maru, for Kwangyuen.
Hong Cheong, for Macao.
Hong Hwa, for Singapore.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwangchow, for Hoihow.
Mau Sang, for Sandakan.
Neistan, for Singapore.
Shiu Hing, for Macao.
Showa Maru, for Shimoueseki.
Sumatra, for Manila.
Tahchee, for Palembang.
Taifooking, for Saigon.
Tai Shun, for Canton.
Toronto, for Macassar.
Yaching, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Manila yesterday (Thursday) at 2 p.m., leaves to-day at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on Sunday at 9 a.m. She will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, at noon on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on October 17th by the a.s. Antenor from England and Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Atkins, Mrs. J. F. Brennan, Mr. A. P. Bunge, Mrs. A. P. R. Brown, Mrs. Coppin, Mr. A. D. Coppin, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Clark, Miss J. M. Churchill, Miss L. Clouder, Mrs. I. Drew, Mr. O. Eager, Miss V. A. Eltham, Miss Gower, Mrs. Hance, Miss B. C. Hance, Miss H. F. Hance, Mrs. H. W. Hosking, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. F. Heyworth, Miss F. W. Heyworth, Mrs. M. J. Igglesden, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hazell, Dr. Kapadia, Mr. J. S. MacLaren, Mrs. J. C. MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H. Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Stephens, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. M. G. Stopford, Mrs. R. Todd, Mr. H. J. Todd, Miss G. E. Webster, Mrs. O. D. Wyatt. For Shanghai: Mr. A. S. Annand, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Bryson, Mr. T. E. Boycott, Miss J. W. Coffin, Miss B. Cooper, Mr. H. E. Deary, Mr. J. B. Esdale, Mrs. S. A. Evans, Mrs. G. A. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Howell, Mrs. J. R. Harmon, Mrs. R. A. Jones, Mrs. N. B. Julian, Miss C. S. Julian, Mrs. W. O. Kenta, Mr. and Mrs. J. Law, Mrs. E. Laughland, Miss F. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. E. March, Mr. H. H. Molland, Mrs. Nairn, Miss S. Naylor, Mr. A. F. Openshaw, Miss N. C. Oliver, Mrs. R. E. M. Paterson, Mrs. L. C. Poulsen, Mr. E. O. Reis, Mr. J. Stanhouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Taylor, Mrs. B. L. V. Wolfe, Miss D. P. Wolfe.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.21 a.m.	5.55 p.m.
To-morrow	6.21 "	5.54 "
Sunday	6.22 "	5.53 "

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The M.S. "CHILE" loading on or about 23rd October

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OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika" ...	...	1st Nov.
M.S. "Malaya" ...	28th Oct.	3rd Dec.
M.S. "Siam" ...	2nd Dec.	11th Jan., 1929
M.S. "Danmark" ...	30th Dec.	4th Feb., "

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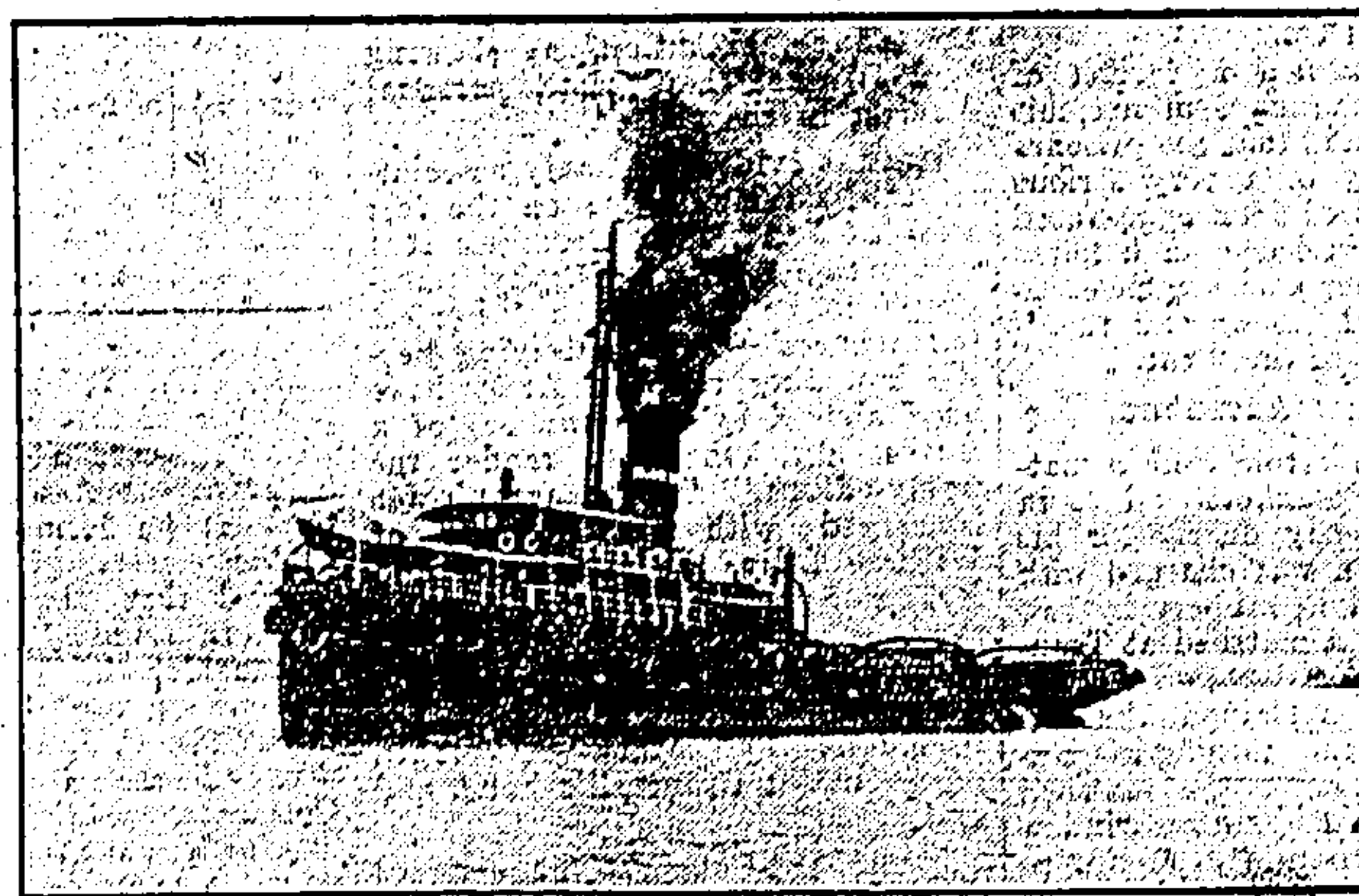
Agents. [14]

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"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" ... "YATSHING" ... "KWONGSANG" ... "HOFSANG" ...	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 24th Oct., at 7 a.m. Sun., 28th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 31st Oct., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOI...	"SUISANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 27th Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"YUKSANG"	Satur., 3rd Nov., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"KUTSANG"	Satur., 20th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... "MAUSANG"	Satur., 27th Oct., at Noon Thurs., 15th Nov., at 3 p.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Mon., 22nd Oct., at 11 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur., 27th Oct., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £22.

[To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.]

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	(via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	(via Oran)	14th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	(via Oran)	14th Dec.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	(via Oran)	9th Jan., 1929

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	27th Oct.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	19th Nov.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	25th Nov.
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	...	12th Dec.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £18.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON

Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	...	departure 19th Oct.
Freight S.S. "Gessen"	...	departure 3rd Nov.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	departure 17th Nov.
Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	departure 8th Dec.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

◀ Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world. ▶

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:

Cabin class ... £75.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.

Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	due here 23rd Oct.
Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	due here 7th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	due here 18th Nov.
Freight S.S. "Benscheid"	...	due here 15th Dec.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C. 6378.

3, Chester Road.

Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAITANG	...	Friday, the 19th Oct., at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	...	Tuesday, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	...	Friday, the 26th Oct., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round-Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 23	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec
en route to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 4
Nov. 20	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 25

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$150, \$110, \$102, \$83, via SAN FRANCISCO,
\$140, \$100 via JAPAN AND SHANTUNG

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.
KORU MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Nov.
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKUSAKI MARU ... Saturday, 20th Oct.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

ART MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.
MISHIMA MARU (Calla Zamboanga) ... Wednesday, 31st Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Port.

HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU (Calla Glasgow) ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU (Mojik direct) ... Friday, 19th Oct.

KITANO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

+ Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all Dept.).

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
PENANG, on 25th October, at Noon.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574. YONG BUILDING, CHINESE ROAD.

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS AND
THROUGH FREIGHTS
GOOD.

LARGE INCREASES.

Both local imports and through
freights for the 24 hours ended at
9 a.m. yesterday showed a substantial
increase over the previous day's
returns. Local imports were good,
while through freights were above
the average. British contributions
were fair.

Fourteen vessels discharged 11,441
tons of general cargo for this port,
of which five were British ships and
contributed 3,683 tons. The best
carrier was the s.s. *Daviken* (Nor-
wegian) from Bangkok and Hoihow
with 3,110 tons of rice and general
cargo. The s.s. *Wong Sik Kung*,
which discharged 1,800 tons, was
the second best carrier. Through
freights were very good and
amounted to 13,378 tons, of which
6,904 tons were contributed by four
British vessels. The best carrier
was the s.s. *Datar Maru* (Japanese)
from Liverpool and Singapore with
7,362 tons of general cargo; while
the s.s. *Antenor* (British) also from
Liverpool and Singapore had 5,275
tons.

The arrivals and departures during
the period under review were
as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	5
Japanese	2	4
Norwegian	3	1
Chinese	3	2
Dutch	1	0
French	0	1
German	0	1
Swedish	1	1
Total	18	17

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Yunnan (British) from Canton
with 200 tons of general cargo.
Szechuen (British) from Shang-
hai and Swatow with 475 tons of
general cargo for Hong Kong and
375 tons for through ports.

Hydrangea (British) from Swatow
with 155 tons of general cargo
for Hong Kong.

Antenor (British) from Liverpool
and Singapore with 1,333 tons of
general cargo for Hong Kong and
5,275 tons for other ports.

Seistan (British) from Swatow
with 400 bags of charcoal for this
port and 750 tons of general cargo
for through ports.

Huichow (British) from Tongku
and Weihaiwei with 1,690 tons of
general cargo for this port and 112
tons for other ports.

Sumatra (Swedish) from Vladivostok
and Shanghai with 100 tons
of fresh fruit for Hong Kong and
4,000 tons of general cargo for other
ports.

Van (Norwegian) from Bangkok
and Koshichang with 1,450 tons of
rice for Hong Kong.

Daviken (Norwegian) from Bang-
kok and Hoihow with 3,110 tons of
rice and general cargo and 1,082 head
of pigs.

Dakar Maru (Japanese) from
Liverpool and Singapore with 186
tons of general cargo for this port
and 7,362 tons for through ports.

Hokan Maru (Japanese) from
Keelung and Swatow with 92 tons
of general merchandise and 500
tons of coal for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Macao
with 60 tons of general cargo for
this port.

Wing Lee (Chinese) from Fort
Bayard with 400 tons of general
cargo for Hong Kong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Jackson, Oct. 22nd.
Australian-Oriental Line.
Taiping, Nov. 6th.
Changte, Dec. 7th.

Bank Line.
City of Delhi, Oct. 24th.
City of Khios, Oct. 25th.
City of Mobile, Oct. 27th.
City of Perth, Oct. 30th.
City of Chester, Nov. 17th.
City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.
City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.
City of Bedford, January 4th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Eurylochus, to-morrow.
Dionaea, October 24th.
Pyrrhus, October 24th.
Talhythys, Oct. 27th.
Patroclus, October 31st.
Deucalion, November 3rd.
Cyclops, November 4th.
Perseus, November 12th.
Menelaus, Nov. 13th.
Hector, Nov. 14th.
Tyander, Nov. 25th.
Heleneus, Nov. 26th.
Apollon, Nov. 27th.
Antenor, Nov. 28th.
Glaucus, Nov. 30th.
Telemachus, Dec. 6th.
Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.
Aeneas, Dec. 17th.
Proteus, Dec. 13th.
Theseus, Dec. 28th.
Atrides, Dec. 29th.
Lycaon, January 9th.
Sarpedon, January 10th.
Tydeus, January 20th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Canara, Oct. 21st.
Talpa, Oct. 24th.
Talawa, Oct. 30th.
Takliwa, Nov. 1st.
Takliwa, Nov. 5th.
Talamba, Nov. 25th.
Santhia, Dec. 25th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, Oct. 21st.
Empress of Asia, Oct. 29th.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.

Doddwell & Co.

Esquiline, Nov. 8th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Polk, to-morrow.

President Pierce, Oct. 22nd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Chile, to-morrow.

Malaya, Oct. 28th.

Africa, Nov. 1st.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Danmark, Dec. 30th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, Nov. 5th.

St. Albani, Dec. 3rd.

Ararua, January 7th.

Hamburg-America Line and
Hugo Stinnes Linsen.

Leverkuken, to-day.

Ruhr, Oct. 28th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Oldenburg, Dec. 8th.

Saarland, Dec. 21st.

Emil Kirdorf, January 4th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjinalak, to-day.

Tjikong, Oct. 22nd.

Tjikondari, Oct. 24th.

Tjikoroa, Oct. 29th.

Tjikaroen, Nov. 2nd.

Tjikanoek, Nov. 5th.

Tjikembang, Nov. 7th.

Tjikaboet, Nov. 16th.

Wong Set Kung (Chinese) from
Haiphong and Saigon with 1,800
tons of rice for this port.

DAILY WATERFRONT
NEWS.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" DOCKS
FOR BOTTOM CLEANING.

[BY LONGHOREMAN.]

The s.s. *Paul Beau* was towed
yesterday afternoon to the Taikeo
Docks for bottom cleaning. Her
sister ship, the s.s. *Charles Har-
doun*, has also undergone this pro-
cess, and is now moored to her
wharf alongside the water-front,
awaiting instructions from her
owners for her projected run to
Kongmoon. It is understood that
a Chinese shipping Company—the
Sai Nam S.S. Company—is
negotiating with the owners of
these two vessels for a charter for
this run.

Inquiry Decision To-day.

The decision of the Court in the
inquiry held at the Harbour Office
yesterday morning into the
Borneo's mishap will be given this
morning. A full account of the
hearing held yesterday morning is
given on another page of this issue.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Eleven vessels brought 1,077
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ending
9 a.m. yesterday.

Glen Line.

Glenbeg, Oct. 27th.
Glenapp, Oct. 31st.
Pembroke, Nov. 12th.
Gleniffer, Nov. 25th.
Carmarthen, Dec. 12th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Paul Lecat, October 23rd.
Sphinx, Oct. 23rd.
General Messinger, Nov. 6th.
Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.
Chenonceau, Nov. 21st.
Portofino, Dec. 8th.

Athos II., Dec. 18th.

D'Arignac, January 2nd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakosaki Maru, to-day.
Mishima Maru, to-day.
Toba Maru, Oct. 21st.

Lima Maru, Oct. 21st.

Ati Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Kitano, Oct. 23rd.

Kenyo Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Rakuyo Maru, Oct. 24th.

Hakodate Maru, Oct. 25th.

Kamo Maru, Oct. 29th.

Muroran Maru, Oct. 29th.

Sado Maru, Oct. 29th.

Mordentecher Lloyd, Bremen.

Derfflinger, to-day.

Saarbrücken, Oct. 23rd.

Pfalz, Nov. 7th.

Göben, Nov. 18th.

Helmreich, Dec. 15th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Karmala, Oct. 21st.

Khiva, Oct. 25th.

Khyber, Oct. 26th.

Mirapora, Nov. 1st.

Kashmir, Nov. 2nd.

Malwa, Nov. 9th.

Macedonia, Nov. 16th.

Kidderpore, Nov. 13th.

Naldora, Nov. 23rd.

Mantua, Dec. 7th.

Kalyan, Dec. 27th.

Morea, January 4th.

Kashgar, January 18th.

Princes Line.

Chinese Prince, Nov. 9th.

Malayan Prince, Dec. 5th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Agra, Oct. 31st.

Delhi, Nov. 11th.

With Wilhelmsen, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia

Line.

Rena, Nov. 20th.

Taiwan, Dec. 8th.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTHRIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KRIVA"	9,138	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MIRZAPORE"	9,715	1st Nov.	Straits & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	9,334	19th Nov.	Straits, Bombay and Karachi.
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,123	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	9,316	8th Dec. (Mar.)	L'don, Hull, A'werp, B'dam, H'burg
"MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"NALDERA"	16,083	23rd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan., 1929	do.
"KALYAN"	9,143	19th Jan.,	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.,	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASAGAR"	9,025	15th Feb.,	Marseilles & London.
"MAUCUDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.,	Marseilles and London
"KALTA"	9,123	15th Mar.,	do.
"KARMALA"	9,123	23rd Mar.,	do.
"MALWA"	10,950	30th Mar.,	do.
"NALDERA"	16,083	13th Apr.,	S'bay, Marr., & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,886	20th Apr.,	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,947	27th Apr.,	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	11th May,	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,938	25th May,	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,141	8th June,	Marseilles and London.
"MAUCUDONIA"	16,963	22nd June,	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.

